FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JANUARY 1986

Israel

Two IDF soldiers were killed and two were wounded when their patrol was ambushed by an armed infiltrator in the Jordan Valley 29 January, Jerusalem radio reported. The infiltrator, a private in the Jordanian Army, was also killed in the clash, the radio noted. Commenting on the incident in remarks broadcast by the radio, the Israeli chief of staff dismissed reports that Israeli planes had struck targets in Lebanon in retaliation for the Jordan Valley incident, pointing out that the air raid occurred before the IDF patrol was ambushed. On Jordan's failure to prevent the infiltration, the IDF Central Command commander told the radio that it is too early to determine whether Jordan has changed its policy, and he opined that the Jordanians are continuing to try to prevent terrorist activity. *HA'ARETZ* subsequently disclosed that King Husayn expressed regret over the death of the IDF soldiers in a message to Israel via the U.S. Administration. Husayn reportedly promised that Jordan will continue working to prevent terrorist attacks from its territory and he said the 29 January attack was perpetrated by two defectors from the Jordanian Army. Jerusalem radio revealed that two defectors from the Jordanian Army were captured by the Israelis about 3 weeks ago.

In another security development, masked gunmen fired at passengers in a car in Jerusalem 30 January, killing one person and injuring several others, according to AFP. The news agency further reported that a caller claiming to represent the PLO's Force 17 claimed the organization was responsible for the attack in a phone call to a foreign news agency.

As for Israel's foreign policy, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned in a U.S. publication cited by Jerusalem radio that there has been a "dangerous erosion" in the United States' position because it has embraced the notion of an international conference. Prime Minister Peres, in remarks broadcast by the radio on his return from the FRG, stressed that the peace process is "very much alive."

Lebanon

A Damascus radio commentary viewed the 29 January Israeli air raid on Palestinian targets in Lebanon as an example of "state-sponsored terrorism" carried out with "U.S. support and backing." A PLO spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted that the raid coincided with attacks on the Shatila camp in Beirut by militias "suspected of belonging to the agent Amal Movement."

Libya

"War will definitely take place" if the United States conducts military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in a 27 January interview broadcast by Tripoli television. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that the U.S. maneuvers being conducted outside Libyan territorial waters, which he said extend to 32 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, "do not now concern us." He added, however, that he will propose that Mediterranean countries ban future military maneuvers in their "economic zones," which he defined as the continental shelf. Meanwhile, JANA reported that "Zionist vessels and gunboats" are participating in the U.S. 6th Fleet's exercises off the Libyan coast.

Commenting on the explosion of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger*, Tripoli television said that while U.S. officials called this a great tragedy, the "real disaster" occurs when shuttle missions involved in the "star wars" program "export the seeds of death to outer space."

PDRY

Fighting is continuing in Abyan Governorate between supporters and opponents of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Muscat radio announced 30 January, adding that sources in Sanaa have said the opposition forces are facing strenuous resistance to their attempt to control the governorate. Nevertheless, Aden radio reported that YSP official Salih Munassar al-Siyali attended a mass rally in Abyan Governorate 27 January during which 'Ali Nasir and his "clique" were denounced.

Kuwait

In an analysis of the Soviet role in the PDRY crisis, Kuwait's *AL-QABAS mentioned "definite information" that Soviet mili*tary experts sided with the forces opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, adding that over 100 Soviets were killed or injured in the fighting. *AL-QABAS* speculated that the Soviet Union may have backed the rebels because it had information that 'Ali Nasir was planning to restore the unity of the two Yemens and move away from the Soviet bloc.

Jordan-PLO

The *JORDAN TIMES* reported "no breakthrough" in the talks between King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which continued 29 January. Fatah official Hani al-Hasan noted that the PLO could not accept the U.S. offer of PLO participation in an international conference in return for acceptance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 because this falls short of U.S. endorsement of Palestinian self-determination.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 020 *30 January 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Arab League To Meet 30 Jan on U.S. Sanctions *[AFP]* .... A 1
    - Meeting Start Delayed *[KUNA]* .... A 1
- 'Arafat Interviewed on USSR, Lebanon, Other Topics *[AL-MUSAWWAR 24 Jan]* .... A 1
- PFLP Warns 'Arafat Against Submitting To Pressure *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 2
- PLO Official Holds Talks With Spain's Gonzalez *[KUNA]* .... A 2
- PLO Spokesman on Israeli Raid on Camp *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3

OPEC AFFAIRS

- OPEC Committee To Meet in Vienna 3 Feb *[INA]* .... B 1
- WAKH: OAPEC's 'Atiqah on Oil Price Drop *[WAKH 23 Jan]* .... B 1
- OPEC Unity Imperiled by Sudden Oil Price Decline *[WAKH 25 Jan]* .... B 1
- Saudi Weekly Views Oil Market Situation *[Riyadh]* .... B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

- Council of Ministers Hears Reports on Visits .... C 1
- Oil Minister Interviewed on 'Oil Price Plunge' .... C 1
- Libyan Officials Depart for Jeddah 29 Jan .... C 1
- AL-QABAS Comments on Soviet Stance in PDRY *[28 Jan]* .... C 1

OMAN

- Cabinet Discusses Oil Prices, Devalues Riyal .... C 3
- Oil Official Affirms No Change in Oil Prices .... C 3

PDRY

- YSP Secretariat, Governorates' Organizations Meet .... C 3
- Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Charge .... C 3
- Presidium Official Inspects Abyan Capital, Cities .... C 4
- YSP Member Meets General Reserve Personnel .... C 4
- YSP Member Attends Meeting, Rally .... C 4
- Rallies Affirm Support of YSP, Denounce 'Ali Nasir .... C 4
    - Aden Directorate Rally .... C 4
    - Hadramawt Subdistrict Rallies .... C 4
    - Party Meetings, Rallies .... C 5
- Palestinian Front in Aden Issues Statement .... C 5
- AL-ITTIHAD Reports Isma'il Being Treated in Moscow *[29 Jan]* .... C 6
- Paper Hails YSP 'Experience,' Ties With USSR .... C 6
- LE MONDE: French Envoy Interviewed on PDRY *[29 Jan]* .... C 6
- WAKH: Conflicting Reports on Recent Fighting .... C 7

SAUDI ARABIA

- Libya's Al-Humaydi Arrives in Jeddah 29 Jan .... C 7
- AL-YAWM Reports on Oil Price Fluctuation .... C 7

UAE

- Foreign Minister Leaves For Sanaa With PDRY Message *[WAKH]* ..... C 8
- Oil Minister Speaks, Departs for OPEC Meeting *[WAKH]* ..... C 8

EGYPT

- Lutfi's Slipped Disc Operation 'Successful' ..... D 1
- PNC Member Kamal to Brief 'Arafat in Amman ..... D 1

IRAQ

- AL-QABAS Editor Interviews Saddam Husayn ..... E 1
- Communique on Downed Iranian Plane, War Activities ..... E 1
- Lloyd's Confirms Iranian Vessel Hit 27 Jan ..... E 1

JORDAN

- King Husayn, 'Arafat Continue Talks on Peace *[JORDAN TIMES 29 Jan]* ..... F 1
  - PLO Rejects Offer *[JORDAN TIMES 30-31 Jan]* ..... F 1
  - Paper on New U.S. Proposal *[JORDAN TIMES 30-31 Jan]* ..... F 2
- Al-Fayiz Receives USSR Ambassador in Amman *[AL-DUSTUR 29 Jan]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

- Birri Says Al-Jumayyil Must Be 'Replaced' ..... G 1
- Junblatt Urges Continued Fight Against Phalangists *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
- B'abda, Presidential Palace Grounds Shelled *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
- Reports on Fighting Involving Lebanese Army ..... G 1
  - Mountain Area Fighting 'Rages' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
  - Army Positions Under Fire *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
- Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Beirut, South *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
- Further Reports on Fighting in Beirut Area ..... G 2
  - Beirut Radio Report ..... G 2
  - Gunfire in Suburb, Mountain ..... G 2
  - Sniping, Artillery Fire ..... G 3
- Further on Recent Amal, Palestinian Clash ..... G 3
  - Amal To Stay Out of Camps ..... G 3
  - PLO on Amal 'Aggression' *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... G 3
  - Civilians Killed in Fighting *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
  - Clashes Resume in Camps *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4

SYRIA

- PDRY Official Confers With Syrian President *[Aden]* ..... H 1
- Commentary on U.S. Stand on Israeli 'Terrorism' ..... H 1
- Al-Ahmar Confers With Sudanese Defense Minister ..... H 1
- Minister of State Returns From Sierra Leone ..... H 2

ISRAEL

- Italy's Spadolini Leaves, 'Urgently' Recalled Home *['AL- HAMISHMAR 29 Jan]* ..... I 1
- Peres Returns, Says Peace Process 'Very Much Alive' ..... I 1
- Uruguay's Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit *[HA'ARETZ 29 Jan]* ..... I 1
- Two IDF Soldiers Killed in Jordan Valley 29 Jan ..... I 1
  - Infiltrator Jordanian Soldier ..... I 1
  - Levi Calls Incident 'Extremely Grave' ..... I 1
  - IDF General Interviewed ..... I 2
  - Jordan Reacts to Incident *[HA'ARETZ 30 Jan]* ..... I 2
- Planes Raid Lebanon, Abu Nidal Command Said Hit ..... I 2

  - Raid Not Retaliation for Incident I 3
- Two Jordanian Army Defectors Captured 3 Weeks Ago I 3
- Syrian Terrorist Squad Captured Several Months Ago I 3
- Rabin Says Peres-Mubarak Summit Not 'Main Issue' I 3
- Shamir Speech to World Jewish Congress 28 Jan I 3
- Shamir Sees 'Dangerous Erosion' in U.S. Position I 5
- Rabin Says Husayn Should Act Alone for Peace I 5
  - Saudi Arabia Financing PLO *[MA'ARIV 24 Jan]* I 6
- Shamir: Egypt Not Interested in Improving Relations I 6
- Egyptian Charge Does Not See 'Imminent' Summit *[DAVAR 29 Jan]* I 6
- Jordan Recognizes New Nabulus Mayor, Extends Aid *['AL HAMISHMAR 29 Jan]* I 6
- Poll Shows Majority Favors Talks With Palestinians *[THE JERUSALEM POST 30 Jan]* I 7
- AFP: 'Force 17' Claims Shooting of Policeman I 7
- West Bankers Shot for Cooperating With Israel I 7
- Police Say 1985 Terrorist Attacks Up 32.6 Percent *[MA'ARIV 30 Jan]* I 7
- Arabic Paper Sees Discrepancy in U.S. Policy *[AL-FAJR 27 Jan]* I 7
- AL-QUDS Views Possible Reagan Mideast Visit *[27 Jan]* I 8
- Jerusalem Papers Comment on Hysayn-'Arafat Talks I 8
- AL-QUDS Editorial *[28 Jan]* I 8
  - AL-FAJR Editorial *[28 Jan]* I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Further Reportage on ICDCS Summit in Dakar P 1
  - FAO Head Makes Speech *[PANA]* P 1
  - Summit Ends *[PANA]* P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Bendjedid Ends Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi, Returns Q 1
- Bitat Meets Mexican Foreign Secretary Amor Q 1

LIBYA

- Al-Qadhdhafi Threatens War With U.S. in Interview Q 1
- 6th Fleet Maneuvers in Mediterrean Reported Q 2
  - Naples Activity Watched Q 2
  - 'Zionist' Ships Involved Q 2
  - 'Agressive' Maneuvers Continue Q 3
- Letter to UN Complains of Reagan Stands Q 3
- Arab League Asked To Act on U.S. Boycott Q 3
- Tripoli TV Reports, Shows 'Challenger' Explosion Q 3
  - Tragedy Prefered Over 'Star Wars' Q 4
- CIA Claims Cuba 'Watched Libya With Caution' Q 4
- Al-Turayki Says Morocco Committed to Defense *[London AL-MAJALLAH 24 Jan]* Q 4
- Syria's Al-Shar' Reiterates Support for Libya Q 5
  - Meets Al-Turayki, Klibi Q 5
- Colombian Allegation on Libyan 'Terrorists' Noted Q 6

MOROCCO

- Spain Freezes Moroccan Assets in Melilla Q 6
- Police, Moroccans Clash in Melilla Q 6

SUDAN

- National Alliance Sends Message to Garang Q 7
- Uganda's Okello Arrives in Sudan to Regroup Q 7
- SPLA Claims Military Successes in Ler *[Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]* Q 7

Rebel Radio Carries Message to SPLA Chief of Staff *[Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]* .... Q 7

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Algerian Foreign Minister .... Q 7
Tighter Control Imposed Over Trade Unionists .... Q 8
Syrian Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Arrives in Tunis .... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Calls For Halt to U.S. Exercises .... R 1

KENYA

Border With Uganda To Be Reopened 'in Next Few Days' .... R 1

UGANDA

General Museveni Makes Inauguration Speech 29 Jan .... R 1
'Mass Defection' of Army Soldiers to NRA in Jinja *[AFP]* .... R 7
National Resistance Army's Future Actions Outlined *[Nairobi THE STANDARD 29 Jan]* .... R 7

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Popular Movement for Liberation Breaks From GUNT .... S 1
Bardai Questions Habre Reconciliation Policy .... S 1

GABON

Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Begins Visit .... S 1

RWANDA

Habyarimana, Mobutu Pledge To Strengthen Ties .... S 1

ZAIRE

AZAP Reports Uganda's Museveni Met by Mobutu .... S 1
    Kigali Reports on Communique .... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Tunisian Prime Minister Ends Visit, Departs .... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Visits Bobo Dioulasso; Comments .... T 1
Burkina-Netherlands Talks Begin in Ouagadougou .... T 1

GHANA

Delegation Returns From Bulgaria, DPRK, USSR .... T 1
Nation To Export 400 Tons of Rubber to Romania .... T 2

Guinea

Mitterrand Adviser Penne Meets Lansana Conte .... T 2

IVORY COAST

Debate Focuses On Issue of Presidential Vacancy *[FRATERNITE MATIN 29 Jan]* .... T 2

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister on RSA; Sierra Leone Ties .... T 2
Further on Release of Suspects in Coup Attempt .... T 3
    Investigators Release 14 .... T 3
    31 Reported Released .... T 3

MALI

Moussa Traore Returns From ICDCS Summit .... T 3
Joint Commission With France Holds Meeting .... T 3
    Nucci Arrives .... T 3
    Statement Issued .... T 4
    Nucci Leaves for Abidjan .... T 4

NIGER

Gen Kountche Returns From Dakar ICDCS Summit .... T 4

NIGERIA

Egypt's Ghali Delivers Mubarak Message .... T 5

SENEGAL

France's Nucci Arrives for Joint Meeting .... T 5

SIERRA LEONE

Parliamentary Elections Planned For May .... T 5
Joint Statement Issued With Egypt's Ghali *[MENA]* .... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Briefs Envoys on EEC-Frontline Talks .... U 1
Envoy to UN Views Savimbi Visit to U.S., RSA Policy .... U 1
    Underlines Flexibility .... U 1
    Savimbi Visit to U.S. .... U 1
Further Comment on Savimbi's Visit to U.S. .... U 1
    International Condemnation .... U 1
    Visit Part of 'Blackmail' .... U 2
    Reagan-Savimbi Meeting .... U 2
FAPLA Kills 20 UNITA 'Bandits' in 7th Region .... U 2
UNITA Reports 6 Cubans, 87 FAPLA-Troops Killed *[Radio KUP]* .... U 2

BOTSWANA

Masire Invites RSA To Point Out ANC Bases .... U 3

LESOTHO

International, Domestic Flights To Resume 31 Jan ..... U 3

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Announces Changes in Top Leadership ..... U 3
Judgement Reserved in Case of Four Detainees ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Home Minister Announces Pass Books To Be Scrapped *[Umtata]* ..... U 4
    Stoffel Botha Comments ..... U 4
    Proposed Changes Criticized ..... U 5
Stoffel Botha Rules Out Action Against Tutu ..... U 5
Le Grange: Time 'Not Ripe' for Lifting Emergency ..... U 5
Display of Political Viewpoints Banned in Cape Town ..... U 6
    Slabbert Criticizes Ban *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
    Ban Termed 'Ridiculous' ..... U 6
    Government Withdraws Ban ..... U 7
    Le Grange on Ban Lifting ..... U 7
Le Grange 'Attack' on Detainee Group Condemned ..... U 7
19 Released From Detention Under Emergency Laws ..... U 7
Talks on Natal Faction Fighting Postponed *[Umtata]* ..... U 7
Soweto Parents Committee Comments on Schools ..... U 8
    Lack of State Cooperation ..... U 8
    'Relief' at Attendance Rates ..... U 8
    Concern About 'Armed' Youths ..... U 8
DET Denies Receiving Request From Cape Town Parents ..... U 9
Mozambican Refugees To Get Identity Documents ..... U 9
Amanzimtoti To Open Beaches to All Races *[Umtata]* ..... U 9
Buthelezi To Reject Any Racially Divided Parliament ..... U 9
Ciskei Government Evicts Hundreds of Families ..... U 10
ANC Expulsion From Lesotho 'Setback' to USSR ..... U 10
Paarl Man Sentenced to 7 Years for Terrorism ..... U 10
Police Report Unrest Incidents for 29-30 Jan ..... U 11
    29 Jan ..... U 11
    30 Jan ..... U 11
Arson Suspected at University of Western Cape ..... U 11
Press Reports, Comments on Current Issues ..... U 12

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Opens ACP-EEC Conference ..... U 15

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Calls for Sanctions Against RSA *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 15

Arab League To Meet 30 Jan on U.S. Sanctions

HK300705 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, Jan 30 (AFP) — The Arab League would hold an emergency ministerial [as published] here today to try to thrash out a joint stand on U.S. economic sanctions and "threats" against Libya, the League's Tunis headquarters announced.

Libya was expected to propose three forms of retaliation: withdrawal of Arab funds from U.S. banks, an oil boycott of the United States and a boycott of U.S. banks, business firms, airlines, shipping lines and oil companies which obey Washington's sanctions order.

The ministerial council will also discuss the possibility of Arab financial compensation and loans to Libya to help it cope with the economic hardships caused by the freeze of its assets by the United States, diplomatic sources said.

The meeting, convened at Libya's request, has already been put off three times: on January 13, 22 and 27. The last postponement was to allow Arab leaders to familiarise themselves with the position of the European Community on the issue, according to officials.

An EEC decision on Monday not to follow Washington's lead in staging an economic boycott of Libya, was welcomed by Arab diplomats in Tunis.

Diplomats here said it was unlikely the League would adopt measures as radical as a withdrawal of Arab funds or an oil boycott which could rebound hard on the economies of many Arab states.

Instead, the Arab League council would probably fall back on a formal condemnation of "American threats" against Libya and a pledge of Arab support for Libya, the diplomats said.

Meeting Start Delayed

LD301041 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, Jan 30 (KUNA) — The emergency meeting of the Arab League council which was supposed to be held here Thursday at 10:00 GMT is postponed to 16:00 GMT today.

Arab foreign ministers will meet to discuss U.S. threats against Libya and ways to counter them.

Foreign ministers of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Mauritania and Syria arrived here to attend the meeting, Arab League source told KUNA.

'Arafat Interviewed on USSR, Lebanon, Other Topics

PM281547 Cairo Al-Musawwar in Arabic
24 Jan 86 pp 14, 15

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Mustafa Bakri in Baghdad; date not given]

[Excerpts] I told PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar] following the recent plenary session held in Baghdad by Palestinian leader: Brother Abu 'Ammar; first, although we can understand the implacable U.S.-Israeli hostility toward you personally as a leader and symbol of the Palestinian revolution, we are puzzled by the attitude of certain Arab regimes toward you. It is even possible to say that you have become their target and their hostility toward you is stronger than any other hostility. How do you explain this phenomenon and what are its implications?

['Arafat] As is known, I did not assume the Palestinian revolution leadership following a decision made by anybody, not by Israel, the United States, or the Arab regimes. I came to the Palestinian revolution leadership through democratic elections that took place in Palestinian institutions.

[Mustafa Bakri] Since we are talking about the attitude of certain Arab regimes toward the PLO and its leadership, I would like to tell you that last week I met with Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. He said that his country has nothing against the PLO but against Yasir 'Arafat, because in their view you have abandoned the cause. What is your comment?

[Yasir 'Arafat] I will not answer Al-Turayki because I do not want to start a fight in light of the statement issued by the Palestinian leadership yesterday which provided for that But I would like to tell Al-Turayki and others that if his claim is true, why did Israel bomb my headquarters in Tunis and why this strange insistence on trying to assassinate me by any means? U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently toured the West European countries where his main objective was to attack the PLO and me personally. I believe that Al-Turayki is well aware of this. Indeed, when the U.S. President spoke about his country's threats to Libya he did not forget to include the PLO and its leadership, making false accusations against it. All facts refute the allegations by certain people. The Palestinian revolution is a giant revolution. Its decisions are not made haphazardly but through its various organizational institutions.

[Mustafa Bakri] News agencies have quoted President Mubarak as saying that the PLO has until 27 January to accept Resolution 242. But when I met with Egyptian foreign minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid this week, he told me that the president's statements were distorted and that Egypt insists on the need to provide for the Palestinian people's rights. What is your comment?

[Yasir 'Arafat] Supposing that President Mubarak did not say what the media reported him as saying, but instead he said that the PLO must recognize Resolution 242 but on condition that in return the Americans should recognize the Palestinian people's rights. There have been several Egyptian clarifications on this point.

[Mustafa Bakri] Several reports have spoken of coolness in the relations between you and Jordan. It said that the reason behind this is that Jordan is about to freeze the 11 February agreement between Jordan and the PLO The question is what is your opinion of the future of this agreement?

[Yasir 'Arafat] We declared at the last Palestinian leadership meeting – in a manner that leaves no doubt — that we are fully committed to this agreement. In the meantime, Jordan has declared through its Senate speaker that it adheres to the agreement. It is true that, in addition to the U.S. attempts, there are attempts by certain Arab countries aimed at abrogating the agreement. But I would say that the tests the agreement has faced have only served to boost its strength.

[Mustafa Bakri] Following the meeting between you and President Husni Mubarak how, Abu 'Ammar, do you appraise current relations with Egypt?

[Yasir 'Arafat] What there is between us and Egypt is not a question of a press article or a statement made here or there. Relations with Egypt are strategic and based on future views of the causes of the Arab nation. The plan in effect is to steal Egypt from the Arab nation. For this reason we and the Egyptian people, the Egyptian leadership, and the Egyptian Army are working together so that Egypt will return to the Arabs and the Arabs will return to Egypt. We feel proud that we are carrying this torch together with all those who are sincere in the Arab nation and with the great Egyptian people.

[Mustafa Bakri] The Damascus agreement between warring factions in Lebanon has entered a critical stage following the recent bloody clashes in Beirut and which resulted in the surrender of one of the parties which had signed the agreement. How do you view the situation in the Lebanese arena at present?

[Yasir 'Arafat] Given the recent bloody battles in East Beirut, this agreement is actually finished. I would like to make it clear here that on a national basis the PLO supports every agreement that serves the interests of Lebanon and its stability. But everybody must understand that we oppose any agreement that could be at the expense of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. There are more than half Palestinians living in Lebanon. They can in no way be erased from the demographic, human, and political map.

[Mustafa Bakril] Brother Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf) recently paid a visit to the Soviet Union and met with officials in the Soviet leadership. What in your opinion is new in the relations between Moscow and the PLO in light of the recent visit?

[Yasir 'Arafat] The visit has enhanced the vitality of relations with the Soviet comrades. Discussions with them have dealt with all the current Palestinian, Arab, and international issues. All subjects of importance were discussed at length with them.

[Mustafa Bakri] What about their attitude toward the Amman agreement? Do they have any reservations toward it? What news has brother Abu al-Lutf specifically heard from them on this subject?

[Yasir 'Arafat] They still have reservations regarding the provisions of this agreement, but they say that what matters are the results. They fear that the agreement might lead to direct negotiations and a new Camp David. But after the Casablanca summit and the commitment by the Arab and Palestinian sides to the resolution that states a solution to the problem should be through an international conference in which all the parties concerned, including the Soviet Union, should participate I believe that there should be no grounds for such fear.

[Mustafa Bakri] On this occasion, do you believe that there is hope for convening an international conference to solve the Palestinian problem in the near future?

[Yasir 'Arafat] The international conference is not only a Palestinian concern, or Jordanian, or Syrian, or Arab concern. It is a matter of agreement between the two superpowers. For this reason I am surprised by those who spread the rumor that the conference will be held in 2 or 3 months. This is not true. All that we can do is to follow up what goes on between the two giants. Is there an agreement between them on the conference as we have heard? In the talks between brother Abu al-Lutf and the Soviet comrades, they said that they perceived a certain movement in the U.S. stand when the Americans accepted an international conference formula, but that there are still differences about the forum of this conference and the extent of its effectiveness.

PFLP Warns 'Arafat Against Submitting To Pressure

JN300801 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The PFLP has issued a statement in Damascus in warning the rightwing leadership in the PLO against submitting to U.S., Israeli, and Jordanian pressure. The Front affirmed that this pressure, which it described as harsh, is aimed at persuading 'Arafat to agree to the participation of non-PLO Palestinians in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that may negotiate with Israel. The PFLP noted that this pressure coincides with the mounting tension in the area, especially after the United States' anti-Libya measures, the PDRY incidents, and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's rejection of the tripartite agreement.

PLO Official Holds Talks With Spain's Gonzalez

LD292121 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1605 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] The PLO representative in Madrid, Fu'ad Yasin, has told KUNA that Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez told him when they met on 28 January that all the necessary measures for raising the diplomatic status of the PLO office in Madrid to that of an embassy were proceeding well and only some legal obstacles remained to be ironed out.

Ordonez received Fu'ad Yasin before the latter's audience with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to whom he delivered a message from PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The PLO representative added that Gonzalez expressed his admiration for the balanced nature of 'Arafat's message. He said that he drew Gonzalez' attention to the words "representative of the Palestinian people" which Gonzalez used in his message to the Arab kings and presidents on 10 January in his reference to the PLO and told him that he was surprised at the use of these words at a time when the Spanish Government constantly described the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative of the

Palestinian people."

He added that Gonzalez accepted this criticism with an open heart, which indicates that he did not mean anything by using these words. Gonzales reminded the PLO representative that Spain was the only European country which calls for an international conference for solving the Middle East crisis "with the participation" of the PLO while the other European countries only call for "presence" of the PLO at such a conference.

Gonzales said, "I believe that Chairman 'Arafat pursues a clever and wise policy and we adopt his views at all the international circles and defend it." Gonzalez also said, "We welcome 'Arafat in Spain and he may come at any time he pleases."

Fu'ad Yasin told KUNA that during his 45-minute meeting the Spanish prime minister concentrated on the question of Israeli information campaigns in Spain lately and said that it was clever and skillful information. Gonzalez added that there is a new fad in Spain at present and he will work to put and end to it. He called on the Arabs to use their shrewdness "and help us" to face up to this fad. By this he means the fad of lauding Israel.

Gonzalez affirmed to Fu'ad Yasin that he fully believes in the rights of the Palestinian people and in the vitality of these people who possess capabilities and culture. Yasin expressed his satisfaction at the cordial and "warm" meeting he had with Felipe Gonzalez.

PLO Spokesman on Israeli Raid on Camp

JN291844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] A PLO spokesman has stated the following:

At 0615 on 29 January 1986, Israeli Air Force planes carried out a treacherous raid on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the city of Sidon in southern Lebanon. The raid, which lasted 10 minutes, centered on the southeastern part of the camp. The treacherous attack, carried out by U.S.-made F-15 planes, martyred or wounded a number of people, most of them children and women.

This raid took place after continued threats by Zionist enemy leaders against our kinfolk in Lebanon. The treacherous Zionist attack was also accompanied by attacks on the Shatila camp yesterday and this morning by some militias suspected of belonging to the agent Amal movment.

OPEC Committee To Meet in Vienna 3 Feb

JN261056 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1035 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jan (INA) — The ministerial committee entrusted with defending OPEC's oil production quota will convene in Vienna on 3 February. Qasim Ahmad Taqi, Iraqi oil minister and ministerial committee member, told INA that discussions will focus on the measures needed to maintain a fair OPEC production quota on the world oil market that will be in line with OPEC member countries' development requirements and that will guarantee their financial obligations.

The ministerial committee, stemming from the 77th OPEC ministerial meeting, comprises the Iraq, Kuwaiti, UAE, and Indonesian oil ministers and is headed by the Venezuelan oil minister.

WAKH: OAPEC's 'Atiqah on Oil Price Drop

GF231926 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT
23 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, Jan 23 (WAKH) — Secretary General of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) 'Ali 'Atiqah said that the current decline in oil prices is a "temporary phenomenon."

In a statement to the UAE daily *AL-KHALIJ* published today, 'Atiqah said that the cause by the price drop of a barrel oil to 20 dollars at present was intermediary traders in the international oil market to give the impression that the oil prices should continue their decline.

However, 'Atiqah said a 22 dollars a barrel price hinges on the OPEC members readiness to avoid hectic competition and to encourage dialogue between producers and consumers.

OPEC Unity Imperiled by Sudden Oil Price Decline

GF251847 Manama WAKH in English
1615 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 25 Jan (Wakh) — UAE newspaper *AL-BAYAN* said editorially today that the sudden drop in oil price in the international market to 11 dollars a barrel within a month imperilled the unity of the OPEC.

The paper hit at the big industrial countries and said that these countries tried to superimpose their dominance on the oil organisation, as a step to drain the mini states.

Despite the industrial countries tinkering in the organisation, the OPEC subsisted and can possibly play a role collectively to reduce its oil production celling, the paper said.

The paper finally asked whether the OPEC member states would realize the fact and reduce their oil production.

Al-Shakshuki reproached the OPEC member-states, saying that "the great deterioration of oil prices in the world market is perhaps due to the OPEC member-states not observing their respective decided quotas and not sticking to the official prices. In this respect, the recent OPEC ministerial decisions stressed the need for official production quotas and prices to be observed."

He further said "the nonobservance by OPEC member-states of their respective production quotas or official prices has recently led to oil prices dropping to less than $20 a barrel." Al-Shakshuki says that "as a result of this bad situation in the oil market, the Jamahiriyah is currently making moves to remedy this position." He urged the OPEC member-states "to remedy the current oil crisis, to preserve their oil resources from depletion, to prevent the deterioration of prices, and to adopt a unified stand so that OPEC may retrieve its previous position, in which it had the world oil market under control. All the economies of all countries would thus benefit."

Al-Shakshuki is accompanying the member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi on a tour to a number of states of the region including Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, and the UAE, in addition to Kuwait.

Al-Shakshuki further said: "I believe that we desperately need to convene an OPEC ministerial meeting after the meeting of the 5-may ministerial meeting dealing with the defense of "just oil production quotas" on the world oil market, due to be held in Vienna next Monday.

He said that the aim "was to face up to current bad situation in the oil, to attain a collective agreement for this end, and to face up also to the non-OPEC oil producing states, which are seeking to win the oil market at the expense of OPEC."

He emphasized that the position that OPEC should now adopt is "to stick to previous decisions concerning the fixing of production quotas for member-states and the official prices for their respective oil."

Al-Shakshuki criticized OPEC member-countries' tendency to increase their oil production despite the fall of oil prices, and described this as a wrong policy. He added "the increase in oil production cannot compensate at all for the drop in prices."

He pointed out that "there is a maximum limit for the international oil market's capacity to absorb additionalquantities of oil, and the drop in oil prices cannot be compensated for by the increase in production." He added: "We must balance between preventing oil prices from dropping and preventing our oil wealth from becoming depleted."

Al-Shakshuki added: "We must not exhaust our oil wealth by selling it to the industrial countries cheaply."

Al-Shakshuki said that his country feels that the "OPEC member-countries should demand and insist on a just financial revenue from its oil produce and not on a fair production share of the international oil market," which is the policy being pursued at present. He pointed out that "the OPEC member-countries" production of oil should be tied to revenue and the oil prices."

He added: "If we were to cut down the OPEC member-countries' oil production level to less than 16 million barrels per day, we could perhaps raise the oil prices to over 28 dollars per barrel."

Al-Shakshuki warned that "the revenue the OPEC countries will receive from dropping their oil prices and increasing their production will be less than the revenue they would receive if they were to safeguard their wealth from depletion and keep it for their future generations, and if they were to stick to the official oil prices that were agreed upon. Hence, the OPEC member-countries should seek a fair share of revenue from oil and not bother about the quantity oil production."

He stressed the need "for OPEC to adhere to a firm production policy to which all adhere, thereby insuring a fair income for member-countries through adherence to a fair price per barrel of oil in the international market.

Al-Shakshuki said that "the world consumption of oil has two seasons: the summer, when consumption drops, and winter, when demand increases." He added: "So the OPEC ministers must set two ceilings of production: one for the summer and the other for winter, so as to insure compatibility between supply and demand and thus safeguard oil prices from falling."

He affirmed "the adoption of such a decision will help to destroy all forms of violation or hidden cards which some OPEC member-countries resort to such as price discounts or kickback deals."

Al-Shakshuki warned the OPEC member-countries against "taking the production from the North Sea as an ultimate objective in their decision making," pointing out that "the North Sea production does not represent more than 20 percent of the OPEC member-countries' oil production."

He said that the "the OPEC member-countries should not take the North Sea countries — Britain and Norway — as a yardstick that might result in their adoption of production and pricing policies not in their interest, and consequently place the administration of the oil industry in the hands of the consumer countries and foreign monopolies, as was the case in the past when these countries and monopolies controlled the production levels and oil prices in developing countries."

Al-Shakshuki said that "due to their production capabilities, the OPEC member-countries should have the last word in fixing the nature of the international oil market, and not the North Sea member-countries."

He affirmed at the same time that "there are non-OPEC oil producing countries which have increased their oil production at the expense of the OPEC member-countries and created chaos in the oil market, instead of helping to shoulder part of OPEC's responsibilities in safeguarding the stability of the oil market."

Al-Shakshuki called for "the holding of a conference of all the oil producing countries, OPEC and non-OPEC, to reach a joint agreement guaranteeing the interests of all parties and safeguarding the stability of the world market from fluctuation and collapse."

Saudi Weekly Views Oil Market Situation

GF290629 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its current edition, the weekly *AL-YAMAMAH* comments on the situation in the international oil market. It says: It is no secret that the oil market is now living its worst crisis ever and that the present status of this vital international trade forebodes large-scale economic and financial turmoil. None will survive the consequences of this turmoil, not even those who created the present crisis due to miscalculations and for the saket of limited and short-term interests. Ever since the features of thisdeterioration emerged at the beginning of the decade, OPEC has been keen to warn oil-producing and oil-consuming countries against the danger of a scheme which appears to have been carefully designed to destroy this active organization.

AL-YAMAMAH adds: As one of OPEC's founding members and one of the main oil-producing countries, the Kingdom has exerted great efforts to avoid this situation of concern and to urge non-OPEC oil-producing countries to cooperate to seek a new formula which will secure the interests of all parties. The Kingdom has played this pioneering role inside and outside OPEC, not because of its concern for its own interests, which is a legitimate right, but also because it fully realizes that economic cooperation is the axis of relations among countries and one of the main pillars of international stability.

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers Hears Reports on Visits

LD291843 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a special session this morning, chaired by acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir. Dr 'Abd al-'Rahman al-'Awadi, minister of public health and planning and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, said that the meeting was devoted to completing the items on the council's agenda. He added that the council read the message addressed to the amir from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, in which he stressed that the Spanish resolution to establish diplomatic relations with Israel will not affect the strong relations that bind Spain to the Arab nation and its firm and well-known stance of defending the just Arab causes in international circles, especially the stance rejecting the occupation of territories by force and its defense of the legitimacy of the Palestinian peoples' aspirations, including their right to self-determination.

He said that the acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs explained the results of his meeting with the Libyan leader's envoy, Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, which concerned relations between the two countries, developments in the Arab arena, the U.S. boycott of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and the Libyan call for an emergency session of the Arab League's Council of Ministers.

Dr al-'Awadi added that Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi informed the council about the results of his brief visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with his Saudi counterpart, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, which concentrated on developments in the oil situation on international markets, and the stance of the oil-producing countries as far as consultations and coordination are concerned.

Oil Minister Interviewed on 'Oil Price Plunge'

LD300941 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 30 (KUNA) — Oil and Industry Minister Sheikh 'Ali al-Khalifa said Thursday that Kuwait is sparing no effort to contain the war of oil prices in order to prevent a further slump in prices. Speaking to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM* newspaper, Sheikh 'Ali reiterated Kuwait's firm adherence to its OPEC production quota and pricing structure. Kuwait, he said, is seeking to convince other OPEC members to enforce the organization's production quota system.

In interview with today's edition of *AL-NAHDHAH* weekly, Sheikh 'Ali said the current plunge of oil prices will be short lived. "We have to be patient and work hard to encounter this crisis whether through cooperation with OPEC states or with the others," he said, pointing out that "such instability (in the oil market) will not frighten us." "We want to preserve this oil organization and to adopt future pricing and production strategies to avoid those problems in the international oil markets."

He noted that "Kuwait's position is better than the others because it manufactures its oil in its refineries at home and abroad" which makes the country less vulnerable to effects of deteriorating oil prices.

Libyan Officials Depart for Jeddah 29 Jan

LD291344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1328 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) — Member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi left here this afternoon for Jeddah after delivering a message to the amir of Kuwait from the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Al-Humaydi was accompanied on his departure by the secretary for petroleum in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Fawzi Shakshuki. Al-Humaydi stated that the message he brought with him was connected with current Arab affairs and with current American threats against Libya.

They were seen off by Mansur al-'Awadi, from the protocol department at the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry and by the Libyan charge d'affairs in Kuwait, Hassunah al-Shawush.

AL-QABAS Comments on Soviet Stance in PDRY

GF291612 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 28 Jan 96 pp 1, 20

[Text] Paris — A high-level Arab source revealed to *AL-QABAS* that the Soviet Union has given guarantees to a number of Arab countries that the new leadership in South Yemen will not make any changes in its foreign policy and its basic stances, will continue the policy of dialogue with neighboring countries and opening up to them and, in this framework, will continue 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's trend. The source stated that these Soviet guarantees were given to Arab states and Palestinian sides which have friendly ties with Moscow, as well as to other Arab countries, some of which do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union but are concerned about developments in Aden.

The source affirmed that this took place through secret contacts made by Moscow in the past 3 days, after it was officially declared in Moscow and Aden that Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was appointed acting chairman of the PDRY and that the fighting had ended and the situation was returning to normal.

This Arab source also revealed to *AL-QABAS* that the Soviet leadership played a basic role in convincing the coupists to accept Al-'Attas, the prime minister, during 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's rule, as a temporary chairman of state and to keep him in this position after the security situation in various parts of the country is brought under control, on the basis that Al-'Attas believes in the open-door policy toward neighboring Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the YAR. He also has good relations with a number of Gulf states and can help in restoring the situation to normal by way of reassuring neighboring states.

The recent developments in the PDRY raise a number of questions, particularly with regard to the Soviet role. The most important of these questions are:

Did the Soviet leadership abandon 'Ali Nasir Muhammad before the eruption of the recent fighting or after it discovered that the sides opposing him were stronger? Are there two currents in the Soviet leadership regarding developments in the PDRY? What are Moscow's accounts and plans in the upcoming stage? Has 'Ali Nasir Muhammad actually lost the war and has his role ended in the PDRY?

AL-QABAS answers these questions based on special information obtained from sources well-informed on developments in this country.

Three days after fighting erupted in the PDRY, prominent European parties obtained definite information from Aden and Sanaa indicating that from 13 January, the first day of the fighting, Soviet military experts joined the coupist forces loyal to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il and his supporters. The information also indicated that at least 100 Soviet military experts were killed or wounded during these battles, and they were secretly transported to Djibouti before being transferred to Moscow. Upon receiving this information, the European parties, the United States, and some Arab countries held negotiations to analyze the actual Soviet stance, particularly since at the same time Moscow was declaring its support for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his legitimate rule and was trying to mediate for a reconciliation between him and the forces opposing him. It is for this reason that some Western experts in Soviet affairs believed there was a conflict in the Soviet leadership over the PDRY, with two currents emerging. The first current, represented by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and their political and party supporters, favored 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his trend. They fiercely opposed the coupist movement and the return of 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il's role to Aden. The second current is represented by the military and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who objects to the Soviet open-door policy toward the Gulf states and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's trend. They also object to a political solution to the conflict in Afghanistan on the basis that this might give the impression that Soviet forces have totally lost the war, as the U.S. forces lost the war in Vietnam. However, it has become clear to these experts that this impression is not true and that the Soviet leadership now has a united stance on events in the PDRY.

What then is the explanation for the participation of Soviet experts in the fighting on the side of the rebels against 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's rule? There are two explanations. The first explanation says that the Soviet leadership played a dual role in the first days of fighting due to the fact that the situation was complicated and unclear. On the one side, the Soviet ambassador acted on the basis that he supported 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and wanted reconciliation with the opposition powers in order to maintain YSP unity. On the other side, the Soviet experts participated to a limited degree in the fighting on the side of the rebels so that Moscow would have an important card in its hand if the rebels won.

The second explanation says that in the recent period the Soviet leadership has stood against 'Ali Nasir Muhammad because Moscow obtained information from Aden indicating that he had been holding secret talks with the YAR and other Arab sides in order to restore the unity of the two Yemens and gradually move away from the Soviet Union. Based on this information, Moscow actually supported the rebel forces, even though in the first days it maintained the appearance of open support for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the legitimate rule in Aden.

Certainly, the coming days will better clarify this issue. But the truth remains that since last Thursday Moscow has revealed its support for the forces opposing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. It is within this framework that these forces have been convinced to accept Haydar al-'Attas as the chairman of the country as a facade to the new rule, on the basis that he will reassure those countries neighboring the PDRY and show that the Soviet Union intends to continue its open-door policy in the region, where it registered two important diplomatic victories last year by establishing diplomatic relations with Oman and the UAE.

In this regard, *AL-QABAS* has learned from well-informed Arab sources that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has complained during telephone calls which he has made in the past 3 days with a number of Arab countries friendly with Aden about being abandoned by the Soviet Union.

What direction will the situation in the PDRY take? The Soviets are keen to realize three basic issues in the next stage. First, to restore the unity of the ruling YSP and realize harmony between the conflicting forces and the forces loyal to Moscow in this country, and consequently prevent the tribes from playing a "negative role" in this country. Such a situation might lead to the establishment of a collective leadership in the PDRY. Second, to control the security situation in various districts and adopt measures to help the new regime to remove the effects of the destructive fighting. Third, to contact a number of Arab countries and sides to convince them to accept the new situation in Aden and to stop supporting 'Ali Nasir Muhammad by giving guarantees that what happened was an internal change and will not reflect on Aden's foreign policy.

Moscow has actually started to give such assurances to certain Arab countries and sides. The transitional chairman, Haydar al-'Attas, has also started to openly give such assurances. In his first speech Al-'Attas afirmed two basic issues: 1) his government's desire to continue friendly and cooperativerelations with the Soviet Union and the strategic alliance between the two countries within the framework of their friendship and cooperation treaty; and 2) his government's keenness to consolidate relations with the Arab countries, particularly with the Gulf states, on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation, nonintervention in others' internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, and respect for others' sovereignty.

However, there is another possibility in the development of the situation in Aden. Some concerned West European sides have the impression, and perhaps information, indicating that the fighting has not ended and that the forces opposing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have won a battle but not the entire war, and that the PDRY will witness a stage of divisions similar to that in

Lebanon for years. Moreover, these sides have the impression that the new leadership in Aden will not be able to quickly normalize the situation and control various districts,will not be able to easily assure the neighboring countries, nor be able to bring about internal harmony as the Soviets wish. On this basis, these sides believe that the wounds of South Yemen will continue to bleed and reopen within the next few months or even the next few weeks.

OMAN

Cabinet Discusses Oil Prices, Devalues Riyal

GF251633 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Because of a reduction in the oil prices in international markets and to maintain the soundness of the budgets for projects, the cabinet today held a session to discuss this situation. During its session, the cabinet decided to modify the Omani riyal's exchange rate to 1 Omani riyal equals 2.60 U.S. dollars; namely, $1 equals 384.5 Omani bayshahs. This decree will take effect from the time of its declaration and all the concerned parties must implement it.

Oil Official Affirms No Change in Oil Prices

GF260900 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Salim Sha'ban, under secretary at the Ministry of Prtroleum and Minerals, has stated that there will be no change in the price of crude oil in the sultanate despite the sharp drop in oil prices on the international market. He said that the sultanate will maintain current prices and that no change will be made. He indicated that the reason for the drop in oil prices is because oil-exporting countries are not abiding by their official production quotas. This has caused a destabilization of prices as well as violations which have raised concern over the sharp drop which has reached its lowest level in 6 years. This will reflect on the economic plans of those countries which rely solely on oil, he said.

Salim Sha'ban added: We in the sultanate are following up the price situation. We were expecting this to happen as a result of constant differences over production and pricing policies among the OPEC members, because they have not reached an agreement on any of the points of this issue for years. We are following up the OPEC market, but if prices drop, this does not mean we are bound by these prices. However, the international situation may make the sutlanate study the possibility of reducing the prices of its oil. While the sultanate is not an OPEC member, it does not violate international prices.

Concerning the sultanate's commitments to oil importing contractors, he said: We are fully committeed to our market. We will not allow differences that force us to resort to prices on the oil market. At the same time, we are not bound to export a certain quantity of oil. We are now seeking to stabilize the international market and we are not trying to disturb prices.

Concerning the sultanate's oil production, Salim Sha'ban said: It is expected that oil reserves will increase during the Third 5-Year Plan according to the sultanate's requirements. Recent explorations indicate that we are in a good position and this allows us to raise the reserves' level from 4 billion barrels, which is the current reserves level in the last period of the Second 5-Year Plan. The Third 5-Year Plan will be the most stable of Oman's economic plans.

PDRY

YSP Secretariat, Governorates' Organizations Meet

GF261949 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

(Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception)

[Text] A meeting was held tonight between the Secretariat of the YSP party organization of Aden Province and secretaries of party organizations of the governorates. The meeting looked into the measures necessary to strengthen the state of party work and consolidate relations between the party organizations and toilers and encourage the masses of the capital to overcome the destruction caused by the coupist elements. The meeting discussed the necessary arrangements to restore work to their natural state in various service establishments. A number of necessary measures were adopted in this regard.

This meeting was part of the preparation for the convention of the second extraordinary session of the party organization in the governorates, due to be held tomorrow morning at 1000 in the headquarters of party organization in Khrayter. The YSP organization Secretariat of Aden Governorate informs all the members and candidate members of the governorate's committee to attend to the organization's headquarters at the scheduled time.

Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Charge

GF261419 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 KHZ with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 KHZ with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, received Brother Fadil Bu Hayb, Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in Aden. During the meeting he explained to him the dimensions of the unsuccessful coupist plot which was led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, along with the great losses caused by it in lives and property.

The brother minister of foreign affairs affirmed that our country will continue its principled foreign policy which is based on good neighborliness and noninterference in the local affairs of others. He affirmed that our country and people will consolidate their relations with the fraternal state of Kuwait and its people and with all the fraternal Arab countries to serve common interests and stability, security, and peace in the region.

Presidium Official Inspects Abyan Capital, Cities

GF261443 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] This morning Brother Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, made an inspection visit to Zanjibar City, the capital of Abyan Governorate, and Di'ar City, the capital of Khaybar District.

During his visit to the capital of the governorate he met with the members of the YSP organization and the executive office of the local people's council in Abyan Governorate and briefed them on the details of the unsuccessful coupist plot led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique and the tragedies and pains caused by it to our party and to the masses of our people.

Dr al-Sa'di hailed the honorable position of the masses of the people and strugglers of the party in Abyan Governorate in support of the party and constitutional legitimacy and their courageous confrontation of the elements of the bloody coupist plot, which tried to make Zanjibar City a starting center to strike at the party and to eliminate the revolutionary experience of the PDRY.

YSP Member Meets General Reserve Personnel

GF261854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Comrade Muhammad 'Ali Ba Shammakh, member of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee office of the local people's council in Hadramawt Governorate, has greeted the response of the individuals of the general reserve to the duty and participation of the personnel of the Armed Forces, People's Militia, and state security in foiling the bloody plot led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

During a meeting with the individuals of the general reserve of the governorate this evening Comrade Ba Shammakh gave a comprehensive description of the dimensions of the plot and the subjugation of traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to reactionism.

He also described past plots, such as one to overthrow the progressive regime in the PDRY by persons like Makkawi, 'Assal, and Haytham. He called on them to be permanently vigilant, to boldly defend our national system and progressive experience, and to advance firmly under the leadership of the YSP and its collective leadership.

The meeting was attended by brothers 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Abd al-Hafiz, first secretary of the party organization in al-Mukalah; and Salih al-Nimr, commander of the people's militia in the governorate.

YSP Member Attends Meeting, Rally

GF291850 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salim Ba Dinar, member of the YSP Central Committee and chief of the Executive Office of the Al-Maharan Governorate, yesterday chaired an expanded meeting for the members and candidate members of YSP in the governorate. Brother Ba Dinar gave a detailed explanation of the political dimensions of the abortive coup attempt by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang and its painful consequences.

Meanwhile, a rally was held in Al-Qasim District. In a speech addressed to the working masses Brother Ba Dinar reviewed the dimensions of the abortive coup and the damages it inflicted on the achievements of the revolution. He referred to the measures adopted by the Political Bureau to foil this conspiracy which aimed at the physical liquidation of Political Bureau members and party cadres and the loyal leaders of military and security establishments.

Rallies Affirm Support of YSP, Denounce 'Ali Nasir

Aden Directorate Rally

GF291858 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception and 7190 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] A popular rally was held in the party organization building in Aden Governorate, which was organized by the party organization of Sirrah Directorate to mark the victory of our party and popular masses over the dirty conspiracy. During the rally Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad al-Sa'id, chief of the Party Control Committee of the directorate, hailed the masses who attended the rally to express their joy over the glorious victory and to reaffirm loyalty to the party and its collective leadership. He affirmed the need to direct efforts toward repairing the destruction caused by the fascist gang and to raise security alertness to protect the revolutionary gains and achievements and defend the homeland. An address was also delivered at the rally on behalf of the directorate youths. The address affirmed the readiness of the youths and students to implement the instructions of the party and its collective leadership and their total loyalty to the party and readiness to exert maximum efforts to resist the results of the abortive coup attempt and to contribute to the construction of the national economy.

Hadramawt Subdistrict Rallies

GF271820 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The Wadi al-'Ayn Subdistrict in Daw'an District in Hadramawt Governorate witnessed popular marches this morning. A great number of people from various sectors participated in these marches. The people denounced the abortive coup attempt led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Through their chants, the masses expressed support for the party legitimacy and collective leadership. They also expressed readiness to defend the revolution.

In a speech to the masses during the marches, the district commissioner praised the district people's support for the YSP. He called for more revolutionary vigilance to defend the revolution and its progressive achievements and to protect the national democratic system and our revolutionary experiment in the PDRY.

Party Meetings, Rallies

GF291518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1254 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[From "News and Reports" program]

[Text] Party meetings and mass rallies and meetings continued in a number of the republic's governorates today, denouncing the futile coup attempt which was led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique. Meetings were also held to adopt the necessary measures to eliminate the traces of this futile conspiracy.

A large meeting was held at the YSP organization in Sayrah Directorate in Aden this morning by members and candidate members of all primary party organizations in the directorate. During the meeting the situation resulting from the futile coup conspiracy which was carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique and is hostile to our progressive regime, was reviewed. The members and candidate members affirmed their permanent and continued readiness to defend the revolution's gains and to protect revolutionary accomplishments. They also affirmed their alertness to work and stand firmly with the collective leadership of our great party, the YSP. A mass rally was held in the city of Ja'ar in Abyan Governorate the day before yesterday. The rally was attended by Comrades Salih Munassar al-Siyali, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Muhammad 'Awad Sa'di, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and a number of other officials.

During the mass rally and amid mass calls denouncing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique and their calls for life to the YSP, Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyali delivered a speech to the masses. He conveyed the greetings of the Political Bureau, the YSP Central Committee, and all the party cadres to the masses in Abyan Governorate who refused to bear arms and conspire against the party and the people. He congratulated the masses for toppling the conspirators' clique who plotted against the YSP which, through the masses rallying around it, was able to foil the coupist conspiracy.

Brother al-Siyali reviewed the phases of preparation and implementation of the conspiracy on that bloody 13 January and the issues of dispute with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He said: Despite the assassination of a number of YSP leaders and cadres, the fascist methods used in the conspiracy, and the fall of thousands of the sons of our people as victims during the brutal massacres, we are currently trying to heal the wounds. He pointed out that productive forces are back at work.

In his speech, he affirmed that the mass participation in this rally clearly expresses masses' rallying around our pioneering party, the YSP. He reaffirmed that those who were misled and who handed over their arms have not been subjected to any kind of harassment. He called upon them to return to their work as usual and participate in the reconstruction of that which was destroyed by the bloody coupist clique.

Brother Salih 'Umar (al-Mudi), secretary of the Ideological Department at the Secretariat of the party organization in Hadramawt Governorate, met in Hadramawt today with the leaders of the Al-Mukalla creative unions. During the meeting they were briefed on the political dimensions of the futile coupist conspiracy that was planned by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique and the measures which were adopted by the Political Bureau to foil this conspiracy which was designed to physically liquidate elements close to the Political Bureau and the loyal cadres of the party and to destroy the gains and accomplishments of our people.

He praised the role of the creative unions in the governorate and called upon them to intensify their efforts during the upcoming phase to confront all the biased propaganda which is being is being urged them to always be ready to defend the accomplishments of the revolution and the national progressive regime.

Palestinian Front in Aden Issues Statement

GF291944 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front in Aden has denounced any moves to interfere in the PDRY's affairs. In a statement issued today, the Front affirmed its readiness to develop struggle relations between the two peoples and the two revolutions to serve joint goals.

In the course of these difficult circumstances witnessed by the PDRY, the Front expressed condolences on the death of a number of the leaders and cadres of its prominent historical revolution. The death of these leaders and cadres is a great loss to the Yemeni people and to the Arab national liberation movement. The front expressed great confidence in the ability of the YSP to overcome the tragedies and difficulties which have resulted from the events of 13 January and to work for the continuation of the experience as one of the fortresses of the Arab national liberation front.

AL-ITTIHAD Reports Isma'il Being Treated in Moscow

GF291215 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Sanaa — Sources arriving in the PDRY from Sanaa yesterday said that 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il was taken to Moscow for treatment. The sources added that he was seriously injured on his forehead and under the throat during the first day of the events in the PDRY.

It has been rumoured during the beginning of the events that 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il was aboard a Soviet ship in Aden undergoing treatment after sustaining his injuries.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources stated that the three sons of 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il were transported to the Soviet Embassy in Aden after the second day of fighting to ensure their safety.

Paper Hails YSP 'Experience,' Ties With USSR

GF271614 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 1177 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The newspaper *14 October* today affirmed that our YSP, which was able to contain the most dangerous crisis witnessed by our Yemeni revolution and to regain control of the situation in the country, [word indistinct] is more than ever able to rely on and to concentrate the energies of the masses, to liquidate the effects of the 13 January bloody crime, to heal the wounds, and to continue the social economic and social construction process with patience, firmness, and determination.

The newspaper said that our experience, which remained steadfast in face of the difficult tests of time in the various stages, now occupied a prestigious and distinguished place in the international revolutionary movement and has become a school due to its many experiences and lessons. It pointed out that this experience no longer belongs to the sons of this part of the globe alone, but it also belongs to all the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism.

The newspaper concluded its editorial by saying: We are not alone in the playground. We are backed by the strategic friends of struggle led by the Soviet Union, which is linked with our country by strategic relations of struggle that constitute a source of strength to the revolutionary process, which is led by our YSP to complete the stage of the national democratic revolution with its socialist conceptions.

LE MONDE: French Envoy Interviewed on PDRY

PM291123 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 86 p 7

[Interview with Pierre Audebert, French ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, by "Al. Fr." in Paris on 27 January]

[Text] Should we really write off former South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad? Should he be regarded as definitively defeated by the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] "hardliners" who started the 13 January uprising? Pierre Audebert, French ambassador to Aden, refused to give a definite answer. In the interview he granted us on his return to Paris on 27 January the diplomat expressed the view that an "attack on Aden is still possible" but he finds it difficult to see how 'Ali Nasir's supporters could win a military victory without foreign aid.

Mr Audebert takes seriously reports that some 40,000 armed supporters of 'Ali Nasir are grouped in his home province of Abyan (east of Aden). However, he thinks that these men — gathered under the leadership of Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, the local governor — are "poorly equipped" to face the insurgents who have a strong grip on the capital.

"There are many questions," the ambassador said, expressing doubt in particular about the choice of Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas as "provisional president" of the country. Until the past few days Mr al-'Attas was President 'Ali Nasir's prime minister. The fighting caught him by surprise while he was visiting India and he then went to Moscow. It was there, after President 'Ali Nasir had been ousted by the insurgents, that Al-'Attas was appointed "provisional president," apparently chosen by the insurgents with the Soviets' agreement. But it is a strange choice which potentially conceals new conflicts.

Fanaticism

Mr al-'Attas is opposed to the leaders of the insurgents on everything. The former prime minister is a "moderate" and a "pragmatist;" he was born in the wealthy province of Hadramawt and is the man behind business contacts with Saudi Arabia. The leaders of the insurgents — former head of state 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, if he is still alive, and his former security minister Mr Muhsin — are entirely different: They are "hardline" Marxist-Leninists whose fanaticism and dogmatic intransigence even frightened the Soviet ambassador to Aden. They reject an open economic or diplomatic policy toward the moderate Arab countries in the region. They advocate an Albanian-style policy of autarchy and isolation and advocate the unification of the two Yemens by force.

Such men are not likely to allow their "victory" to be "confiscated" by such a "colorless" figure as Mr al-'Attas, who has probably been placed at the head of the state for a very temporary period. So Mr Audebert did not rule out "a second stage" in the civil war, this time between the "instigators of the rebellion" and the former prime minister's supporters. What attitude would the Soviets then take, since they seem to have favored the al-'Attas solution?

The Soviets "Bewildered"

Throughout this crisis "they have seemed to be completely bewildered and out of their depth," Mr Audebert said. They have now withdrawn most of their "advisers" from south Yemen and will have great difficulty in reestablishing their positions in that country. In the first few days of fighting, it seems that each camp "fired" at the Soviet Embassy to "force" the Soviets' "hand." A shell from a tank hit the ambassador's office and a good third of the Soviet Embassy is apparently damaged.

The fighting was incredibly fierce. This "terrible tragedy" probably claimed some 15,000 lives, according to Mr Audebert. The French ambassador, who was previously ambassador to Lebanon, thinks that Aden was as badly damaged in about 10 days as Beirut was in 10 years of civil war. Eyewitnesses reported seeing bits of bodies piled up in containers to be taken to a waste incineration center. Aside from the Air Force which played virtually no part in the fighting, the Army seems to have split between the two camps according to tribal divisions or clan sympathies.

According to some rumors in Aden, it all began during a YSP Central Committee meeting on Monday 13 January attended by President 'Ali Nasir and all the officials of the regime thought to have been behind the uprising: former head of state 'Abd al-FattahIsma'il, and 'Ali Antar, 'Ali Salim al-Bid, and 'Ali Shai in particular. After a stormy discussion 'Ali Nasir disappeared for a moment. An armed guard then apparently entered the room and opened fire on the defense minister, close to 'Ali Antar and a supporter of the uprising. Other guards then intervened, firing on the insurgents, killing 'Ali Antar and injuring Mr al-Bid. One version states that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was injured and succeeded in leaving the room before he was killed. According to other sources, he managed to reach the car of a supporter who took him to a hospital in the capital.

WAKH: Conflicting Reports on Recent Fighting
GF300930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0832 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jan (WAKH) — An official in the PDRY collective leadership today announced that the YSP, 'the collective leadership", and the government are in complete control of the situation in the country. Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee in Aden, in statements published today by the newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD Al-USBU'I* and *AL-KHALIJ*, said that developments in the PDRY disprove the information which external media organs have published regarding 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's ability to regain power. Salim Salih Muhammad denied that there are any clashes in the PDRY. He said: "Total calm prevails all over the capital, Aden, in particular the Abyan Governorate, after government bodies and the Armed Forces controlled all the areas in the government."

The Yemeni official added that preparations are being made to hold a session soon of the Supreme People's Council in order to elect a new chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. He pointed out that there are no plans to form a new government, with the exception of making a few minor changes in the cabinet. Salim Salih Muhammad asserted that preparations are currently being made in Aden to hold a meeting of the YSP Central Committee in order to elect a new secretary general of the YSP Central Committee.

Regarding the relationship between the two parts of Yemen, he said: "Efforts are being made with the brothers in the northern part of the country in order not to provide an opportunity for the return of tension between the two parts of Yemen. Peaceful unity efforts between the leaders in the two parts will continue so that the work of the unity committees will proceed in a manner that will fulfill the Yemeni people's goal in reuniting the homeland and the people on peaceful and democratic foundations."

On the other hand, Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, in statements published today by *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, said that Abyan Governorate has fallen into the hands of the forces opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He asserted that the Armed Forces, police, and people's militia repulsed the large land and air offensive on Abyan the day before yesterday.

Muhammad Sulayman Nasir added that the Governorates of Abyan and Shahwah and most areas of the Governorates of Hadramawt and al-Mahrah support legitimacy and defend it. He said that there is civil disobedience in Aden and the various governorates against the opposition forces.

In a report by its Sanaa correspondent, *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* said that the offensive which the opposition forces launched against Abyan Governorate caused great damage to the Friendship Bridge which the Chinese rebuilt in 1982.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libya's Al-Humaydi Arrives in Jeddah 29 Jan
GF291916 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Libyan Revolutionary Command Council member Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi arrived in Jeddah today. He was received upon arrival at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by Jeddah District administration officer 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sudayri and a number of officials.

AL-YAWM Reports on Oil Price Fluctuation
GF300627 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Oil Prices and the Way Out of the Crisis" the newspaper *AL-YAWM* states that not only OPEC countries, but all the oil-producing countries in the world, will pay the price for the fluctuation of international oil prices. Joining the price reduction race will definitely lead to the collapse of the oil market. Thus, the industrialized countries will have the opportunity to gain benefits in the absence of the required restraint on oil prices, the paper says.

The OPEC countries' compliance with the restrictions which serve their own interests, requires non-OPEC member oil-producing countries to also abide by similar restrictions for the preservation of their interests, especially because oil production costs in some OPEC member countries are much less than in non-OPEC member oil-producing countries. This enables the countries where production costs are less to change prices without fear of loss, especially if they are forced to resort to such dangerous action.

In conclusion, *AL-YAWM* says that overcoming this agony — which all oil-producing countries are subjected to — requires complete understanding of the dangers resulting from the continued drop in oil prices.

UAE

Foreign Minister Leaves For Sanaa With PDRY Message

GF300723 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0705 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jan (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Abu Dhabi today for Sanaa. He is carrying a message from His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Sources said that the message is connected with the events in the PDRY.

Oil Minister Speaks, Departs for OPEC Meeting

GF251733 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Jan (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id 'Utaybah warned OPEC and non-Opec member states that they have "little time" to coordinate their oil policies especially with regard to production.

"In order to limit further deterioration of the world oil market situation, everybody should bear full responsibility," he added.

This came in a statement made by Dr 'Utaybah before his departure from Abu Dhabi to participate in OPEC's five member ministerial committee due to meet in Vienna on February 3 to discuss developments in the market situation.

'Utaybah pointed out that he could not predict resolutions or recommendations to be issued by the committee entrusted to map out a new OPEC quota to be respected and adhered to by the market.

He described the present stage as the "most crucial" in the history of oil production and asserted the need for copperation among oil producers in the interest of their countries and people belonging mainly to the Third World.

The ministerial committee headed by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti also groups oil ministers from the UAE, Kuwait, Iraq and Indonesia.

Lutfi's Slipped Disc Operation 'Successful'

NC291804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] London, 29 Jan (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi underwent a successful surgical operation for his slipped disc at the London Clinic today. He has gradually begun to come to from the anesthetic.

This was stated by a hospital spokesman, who said that Professor Edgar, the well-known British neurological surgeon, and his assistants began the operation, which took about 2 hours, at 1500 today, Cairo time.

Dr Lutfi is scheduled to begin a program of physiotherapy expected to last for about 2 weeks.

PNC Member Kamal to Brief 'Arafat in Amman

NC291654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA) — PNC member Sa'id Kamal left Cairo for Amman this afternoon. In a predeparture statement, Sa'id Kamal said that he was going to Jordan at PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's invitation.

He would brief 'Arafat on the Egyptian line on efforts to bolster the Jordanian-Palestinian march in accordance with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Sa'id Kamal described President Husni Mubarak's speech at the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly in Strasbourg yesterday as "all-embracing and important."

Sa'id Kamal noted that the PLO is currently chiefly concerned with boosting its capabilities in the present phase through which the Palestinian issue is passing.

In this respect, he pointed to the need to exploit all political, diplomatic, financial, and organizational resources for the benefit of the Palestinian people, who have been suffering from occupation for a long time.

AL-QABAS Editor Interviews Saddam Husayn

JN291300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — This morning President Saddam Husayn received Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr, editor-in-chief of the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*. Al-Saqr held a 2-hour political conversation with the president, during which they dealt with the decisive Iraqi resources in confronting the Iranian aggression, the responsible attitude toward building the Arab character, and the bright prospects ofthe Arab nation's struggle to overcome the challenges it is facing. The conversation also dealt with the Iraqi views on Arab and international relations in general.

The meeting was attended by the president's secretary and Hani Wahib, the president's press and information secretary.

Communique on Downed Iranian Plane, War Activities

JN291750 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,099 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. No matter how much the rascal Khomeyniites seek to cling to foolhardy policies and to round up their remnants to satisy their evil inclinations and to commit aggression against our country, the glorious men of Iraq, thanks to their efficiency, courage, and intrepidity, become more determined to bash the empty heads of the Iranian rulers, who tamper with their peoples' future.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Daily, the Iraqi men offer new feats and record new exploits for their nation and people on the road toward victory. The Iranian regime also daily offers new evidence of its defeat and of its wallowing in the quagmire of humiliation. The frustrated regime in Iran tried to pursue its crime of striking at civilian areas, thus expressing its rancor against our people and its flouting of human values.

This regime also pinned hopes on the remaining part of its frustrated Air Force which has been buried in oblivion by strong Iraqi arms. This regime sent an F-5 plane to commit aggression against civilian areas in the Qal'at Dizah district, the northern part of the homeland.

Our ground resistance confronted it and our brave men shot it down over our territory at 1005 today. Blessed be the brave men of our ground defenses in the I Army Corps sector.

2. A brave patrol, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land opposite our formations in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, captured six rafts and one steel shelter. Our brave patrol safely and triumphantly returned to base with their booty, praise be to God.

3. Our heroic formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted an enemy group opposite its positions, pounded it with their weapons, and inflicted losses upon it. Confirmed losses amount to eight soldiers killed or wounded. Enemy ambulances were seen evacuating losses. Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed.

4. In order to inflict losses on enemy remnants in areas opposite our heroic formations in the sectors, our units, using artillery and other weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy remnants, inflicting on them the following confirmed losses:

a. One excavator, one vehicle, and three infantry positions were destroyed and another vehicle was damaged in the VII Army Corps sector.

b. One machinegun, one observation post, one infantry position, and a machinegun position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. Escaping the state of confusion the Iranian rulers have imposed on their people, new groups of Iranian civilians, including school teachers, sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The renegade Khomeyniite regime's forces shelled Mandali environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 January 1986

Lloyd's Confirms Iranian Vessel Hit 27 Jan

JN291329 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] London, 29 Jan (INA) — The British Lloyd's Insurance Company said in London today that an Iranian vessel, "(Iran Kalam)," was hit during an air attack on Monday while sailing between Khark Island and the Ganaveh complex. In a cable at noon today, Lloyd's explained that the 9,306-ton Iranian vessel, built in 1975, is owned by the Iranian shipping line.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 2,097 issued here the day before yesterday said that Iraqi planes had launched a devastating raid at 1640 Monday on a vessel used for laying pipe between the Ganaveh complex and Khark Isalnd, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

King Husayn, 'Arafat Continue Talks on Peace

JN290720 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held more talks on Tuesday on means to revive the Middle East peace process. The Jordanian news agency, PETRA said Tuesday's talks "were a continuation of Monday's talks which focused on the peace process and the different aspects of an international peace conference which constitutes the basis for efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East." The talks followed a meeting between the King and Mr 'Arafat on Sunday and two meetings between the PLO leader and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i on Monday.

Both sides kept a tight lid on the contents of Tuesday's talks which were described by well-informed sources as "extremely important and significant." Palestinian sources said that both Jordan and the PLO were trying to work out a suitable formula in which the organisation can accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. There was no indication by Tuesday that the organisation was ready to change its previously declared position that it would not accept 242 and 338 without reciprocal U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The sources said that both sides have not "reached a final agreement yet but talks will continue." They said that the main obstacle "was that the United States is still refusing to recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in return for the orgnisation's acceptance of the two resolutions." Palestinian officials here said that the king has conveyed to the PLO the latest U.S. stance on the peace process and the PLO. But one of them said that "we do not see any 'substantial' change in the American position vis-a-vis the Palestinians. There is still a big gap between the U.S. and Palestinian positions."

A senior PLO official told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Tuesday that the organisation has kept the Soviet Union informed as towhat is going on. "We always keep our friends the Soviets informed of the latest developments regarding the Palestinian cause," the official said.

Earlier on Tuesday Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali hosted a luncheon at Al-Husayn Sports City in honor of Mr 'Arafat. The luncheon was attended by senior Jordanian officials, members of the PLO delegation accompanying Mr 'Arafat and foreign and Arab ambassadors. Tuesday's talks were attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General al-Sharif Zayd Ibn Shakir; Mr al-Majali; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; the head of Intelligence Department, Tariq 'Ala al-Din; and Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i al-Dajani.

The Palestinian side included PLO Executive Committee members 'abd al-Rahim Ahmad, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Mahmud 'Abbas and Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf and Hani al-Hasan.

PLO Rejects Offer

JN300651 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30-31 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* Staff reporter]

[Text] Five days of intensive talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) appeared to have achieved no breakthrough on Wednesday after the Palestinian leadership had turned down a compromise formula proposed by the U.S. to breathe new life into the stalled Middle East peace process.

A senior Palestinian official told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Wednesday that the PLO had rejected an Amercian offer for formal participation in an international conference in return for acceptance by the PLO of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. "We could not accept this offer because it falls short of American endorsement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," said Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The offer, according to Mr Hasan, was conveyed through Jordan.

His Majesty King Husayn and Mr 'Arafat held a round of talks on Wednesday on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian effort to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem. The Jordanian news agency, PETRA, said the talks dealt with the Middle East peace process and the proposed international conference. Shortly before Wednesday's talks between the King and Mr 'Arafat, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a one-hour meeting with the PLO chairman. Senior officials from both sides attended the talks. It was the fourth round of talks between the King and the PLO and the fifth round of formal talks between the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations. After the King concluded his talks with Mr 'Arafat, both leaders left the Prime Ministry and the delegations continued discussions. According to Mr al-Hasan, both Jordan and the PLO discussed the U.S. proposal and the PLO's position on it. He said that the PLO had offered a counter proposal to issue a statement which would include an acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338 but linking the acceptance to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the context of a Jordanian- Palestinian confederation. "But the Americans conveyed to us, through Jordan, their official rejection of our suggestion and stood by their offer which we cannot possibly accept," said Mr al-Hasan, a member of the Central Committee of Fatah.

It was not clear whether the U.S. proposal that Mr al-Hasan was referring to was the same as outlined by a senior State Department official in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* on Wednesday. Mr al-Hasan, however, described the U.S. proposal he was referring to as "reflecting a positive change on the American position." He was commenting on the U.S. willingness to accept the idea of convening an international conference. Mr al-Hasan said he viewed the new U.S. stand as "progress" but said the PLO would never give up its demand for Palestinian self-determination.

"Resolution 242 does not talk about a Palestinian national cause and does not recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," he said. "Therefore, if we accept 242 as a basis for the suggested international conference we will be abandoning the Palestinian national cause and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination," Mr al-Hasan said the PLO position would not affect the organiation's relations with Jordan. "There are no differences between Jordan and the PLO," he said. "The differences are between the PLO and the U.S."

Talks and consultations will continue between Jordan and the PLO, he said but did not say whether the latest series of Amman meetings, were over or whether talks were scheduled to resume on Thursday. The PLO leadership will hold a meeting soon to discuss the latest developments, he said.

In other developments on Wednesday, Mr 'Arafat received a message of support for the PLO and the Palestinian cause from the Soviet Union. The message was delivered to the PLO chairman by the Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Alexandr Zinchuk. Mr 'Arafat also sent an urgent message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, informed sources said. The message was sent to President Husayn through the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan.

Paper on New U.S. Proposal

JN300820 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
30-31 Jan 86 pp 1,3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman — The U.S. Administration has made a proposal under which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is asked to agree to allow Palestinians who are not members of the organisation to take part in initial talks in preparation for the convening of an international conference, a U.S. State Department official in Washington said Wednesday [29 January]. The proposal suggests that the United States would freeze its demand that the PLO accept United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 until after a joint delegation comprising Jordan and non- PLO Palestinians has negotiated with the United States and Israel the conditions and mechanism for convening the proposed conference. "Then the PLO would be invited to accept the UN resolutions in return for a seat at the conference," the official, contacted by phone from Amman, said. The proposal, according to the official, was conveyed last week to His Majesty King Husayn in London and to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the Hague. "If (PLO Chairman Yasir) 'Arafat can be persuaded to wait until the next stage in peace talks, we may be able to get the conference underway," the official said. "The only way we could probably move things is by having the PLO refrain from opposing the initial efforts until the ball starts rolling." he added. The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, warned that "If they (the PLO) want to take part, they should not halt the process."

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said in a congressional testimony Tuesday that "incremental progress" has been achieved during his talks in Europe and that "a new level of detail" had been reached in the search for peace. Mr Murphy, the U.S. Administration's special Mideast envoy, said: We made clear progress during this last set of talks in London and the Hague on convening an international conference and Palestinian representation at such a session." "The exchanges among the parties reached a new level of detail and specifics on key issues in a way "we had not seen until now," he said. Mr Murphy acknowledged that serious differences remained but said all parties were encouraged by the "incremental achievements," which he refused to detail.

Asked by the Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Subcommittee, Lee Hamilton, if Washington had made a commitment to Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank in exchange for Mr 'Arafat's cooperation, Mr Murphy said: "We have made no commitment beyond that laid down in (the September 1982 speech by President Reagan) supporting a Palestinian entity in association with Jordan." Pressed to say if he had floated a proposal to that effect, Mr Murphy declined to comment in public. When asked by Representative Larry Smith whether the U.S. was creating the momentum in the peace process to try and get another extension for the deadline on the Congress decision to table until March Jordan's arms request, Mr Murphy said: "I didn't go back to the Middle East to artificially stoke up the fires... it is truly an incremental process."

In his phone interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* on Wednesday, the State Department official said the administration was "not pushing too hard for Jordan's arms deal.

The official said the administration was very "pessimistic" about the Amman talks between the King and Mr 'Arafat "but the situation completely changed on Monday." He did not say whether the administration had received something concrete that prompted the sudden change. "It could be something concrete and it could be wishful thinking," he said.

Al-Fayiz Receives USSR Ambassador in Amman

JN290941 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
29 Jan 86 p 22

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Zinchuk in Amman at his office yesterday. They discussed the UN resolution on declaring 1986 as an international year for peace. Al-Fayiz stressed Jordan's support for all initiatives which serve world peace and the achievement of a just and lasting Middle East peace. Al-Fayiz said that this can be achieved only by Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination on their homeland's soil. Al-Fayiz pointed to the international conference as a means to settle the Middle East crisis in the presence of all concerned parties and the UN Security Council permanent member states.

Al-Fayiz explained the importance of achieving peace in this vital part of the world. He called on the big powers to play a balanced and an effective role in averting extremism in the Middle East.

Zinchuk presented the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's statement on declaring 1986 an international year for peace. He stressed his country's support for this declaration, and referred to the USSR's proposals on reducing nuclear weapons.

Birri Says Al-Jumayyil Must Be 'Replaced'

NC291503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has declared that there can be no peace in Lebanon while the existing regime headed by President al-Jumayyil is in power. The president, he said, must be replaced, adding: We have reached an agreement on this. He pointed out that there is no Syrian peace plan, but only a plan agreed upon by the Lebanese themselves under Syrian auspices.

Minister Birri noted: It is true that President al-Jumayyil is young, but he has the mentality of an old man. He is using his actions to perpetuate the system of privileges. I stayed with him for 11 months in an effort to reach a minimum level of understanding, but it was impossible. We boycotted the Cabinet and held talks with everyone. We concluded an agreement with Mr Elie Hubayqah as a representative of the Christians. However, the president tried to frustrate this accord. We have imposed a tight political and military siege on him in order to force his resignation.

Minister Birri stated that freedom and justice are two sides of the same coin. Without justice there can be no freedom, and there has been no justice in Lebanon since 1943. The system in Lebanon is based on sectarian principles, and this has led to the creation of small sectarian states. This scheme is not targeted against Lebanon alone, but against the Middle East and Africa as well.

He described Israel as the source of division in Lebanon. The problem in Lebanon is political, but they [not further identified] will use religion for political purposes.

Minister Birri made these remarks at a news conference attended by foreign correspondents in the Sierra Leonean capital at noon today. The minister discussed Lebanon and his visit to Sierra Leone.

Junblatt Urges Continued Fight Against Phalangists

NC291119 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has been touring villages in the mountain area since the morning. He is being accompanied by members of the party's Central Committee.

In a speech he delivered in the township of Btatir, Junblatt said: We always visit this area on great occasions. Today we visit you on the anniversary of the mountain's liberation from Phalangist gangs and agents. We invite you to again fight and struggle for a just and proud homeland and for free citizens and happy people. I wish I could have declared that war was over. However, I say this today because it appears that we have returned to square one. We have gone back to what the leader and teacher Kamal Junblatt predicted. I wish he had been heeded when he stated: There can be no reconciliation, accord, or homeland with the Phalangists. I wish he had been heeded when he said yes to the isolation of the Phalangists and to the military resolution against them.

Junblatt added: As we fought united in the same trench in the past, we will again fight to guarantee our continued existence on this land.

Walid Junblatt then went to Shanayh township where he made another speech. He affirmed: We are confronting a regime and a group of people who will use everything at their disposal to destroy us. We are facing starvation because they have failed to tame the mountain area militarily. Junblatt called on people to take care of the land as well as the rifle. He said: We must carry the pickax because we cannot exist without the land. Our battle is long. We have triumphed because of the unity of our ranks. We must stand fast, for such firmness is our only option. We will not be uprooted from our land; we will remain free in it.

In Majdal Ba'na, Junblatt again emphasized the need for unity. He affirmed that this unity would be strengthened despite attempts by some to thwart it. He said: The battle is just beginning. As we have sacrificed in the past, so we must sacrifice now. We can only remain on this land through sacrifice. We must cooperate with nationalist allies and Syria.

Junblatt continued: This battle will have very severe military, economic, and social aspects. Circumstances could lead to a battle that will be harder than that of the past. You have held fast and made sacrifices in the past, and I am confident that you will do so now.

B'abda, Presidential Palace Grounds Shelled

NC300805 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0744 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The B'abda area, including the grounds of the Presidential Palace and Al-Hazimiyah, are now being shelled with grad rockets and artillery. Rockets fired from 'Ayn 'Nub have also fallen on Al-Hazimiyah and Bsaba. The Army has so far refrained from retaliating and, through contacts with the security committee, is seeking to stop the shelling of residential areas.

Reports on Fighting Involving Lebanese Army

Mountain Area Fighting 'Rages'

NC271942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The security situation along the combat lines suffered a setback at 1945. Fighting involving the use of artillery and rockets is now raging around Dahr al-Wahsh, 'Arayya, Shwit, and Al-'Ibadiyah. The Lebanese Army is returning fire with the appropriate weapons.

Army Positions Under Fire

NC262028 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanese Army positions in Qal'at al-Hisn are now coming under heavy bursts of medium-caliber weapon and mortar and artillery fire from Junblatt positions in Kayfun. In Beirut, Army positions in the old markets as far as Sodeco and Primu are coming under machingun and mortar fire from the western sector of the capital.

Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Beirut, South

NC300557 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0550 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes carried out reconnaissance flights over Beirut and the south this morning.

Further Reports on Fighting in Beirut Area

Beirut Radio Report

NC281941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The situation on the combat lines in the capital flared up today. Shells fell on several residential areas. However, a guarded calm has been prevailing on the Sodeco and Primo lines since 1800 this evening, interrupted by sporadic sniper fire.

Several areas beyond the contact lines were subjected to indiscriminate artillery shelling this afternoon, especially 'Ayn al-Muraysah, Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', and Ra's al-Nab'. A central security committee source gave us the following report on the security situation in Beirut and the mountain area:

RPG's, sniper and 12.7-mm machinegun fire was directed at the Normandy area at 1600 today. About nine shells fell on the 'Ayn al-Muraysah beach near the fishermen's harbor at 1615. Some shells fell in the area. About five mortar shells fell in the Normandy area at 1625. An agreement was reached at 1630 but it was not observed. Sniper and RPG-7 fire was directed at the Ra's al-Nab' lines at 1645. Meanwhile, several shells fell in the outskirts of Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda'. No casualties were reported.

Sniper and RPG-7 fire was exchanged in Sodeco and Ra's al-Nab' at 1652. A shell exploded over the Sodeco area at 1706. Clashes intensified on the traditional combat lines in the capital, especially in the commercial markets and Ra's al-Nab', at 1715. At the rate of one a minute, 82-mm and 120-mm shells fell in these areas. Some five shells were reported to have fallen in the Ra's al-Nab' area at 1730. Sniper fire was directed at Burj abu Haydar, Mar Ilyas, and the Al-Sana'i' area.

It has been reported that gunfire was exchanged on the Hayy al-Amirikan and Kafr Shima lines in the southern suburb this afternoon.

Mortar shells were fired at 'Ayn 'Nub from Bulaybil and Bdadun in the mountain area at 1510. Antiaircraft fire was exchanged between Dahr al-Wahsh and Shwit at 1515, following clashes on the Kamil Hotel, Al-Khazzanat, Hill 888, Bsaba-al-Ma'rufiyah, and Shwit-'Arayya combat lines.

In another security development, those who fear the restoration of security and peace to the homeland have tried to trigger the situation in the [Palestinian] camps, but their attempt lasted only 1 hour. Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets erupted in the Sabra and Shatila camps at 1700 today. Vigorous efforts are being made by the camps coordination committee to deal with the situation and contain it. Salvation Front and Amal movement officials are assisting in this. Meanwhile, contacts have been continuing at committee level.

Security sources informed us a short while ago that the clashes were contained at 1800 today and that efforts are now in progress to see that they do not recur.

A security source this afternoon denied that internal security forces patrols are surrounded near the Al-Sharq movie theater. The source emphasized that all the members of the patrols are safe and that none of them has been harmed.

In the South, the town of Al-Luwayzah was subjected to artillery shelling from the position held by the Israeli occupation forces and agent Lahd's militia in Sujud hills and Jabal Safi. The town was hit by more than 40 shells. Some nine houses were hit, including those of Mustafa al-Hajj, 'Afif Haydar, and Tony al-Jasim.

Meanwhile, the forces of agent Lahd and members of the Israeli intelligence service established a mobile roadblock on the Arnun-[word indistinct] road. There, they searched pedestrians and robbed them of their money. They also detained Nasif Qasim, a teacher in the Yuhmur government school.

In another development, the Israeli occupation forces have set 10 February as the date for the displaced inhabitants of Kunin to return to their town. Some 180 of the town's displaced residents assembled this morning under the protection of UNIFIL at the Bayt Yahun roadblock, in preparation for returning to Kunin, but they were prevented from doing so by the occupation and Lahd forces. Consequently, these residents had to return to the towns in the security zone, including 'Aynata and Al-Tiri.

Security sources have noted that these forces told the residents that their return is contingent upon the settlement of certain matters. Meanwhile, UNIFIL sources have stated that occupation and Lahd forces are moving some of their military positions in Al-Tayyibah. The reasons are not known.

Gunfire in Suburb, Mountain

NC271816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sniper fire directed at the Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing point, which began 5 minutes ago, has caused this crossing to be closed. According to reports reaching the Security Committee, the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb and the mountain have continued to come under sniper and 12.7-mm machinegun fire.

It has also been reported that gunfire was directed at Hill 888 from the Suq al-Gharb at 1610 today, while 82-mm mortar fire was exchanged between Suq al-Gharb, Qurs al-Mudawwar, 'Aytat, and Baysur at 1400. Two shells fell on Hill 888 at 1555, and sniper fire was directed at Tallat al-Mansurah and the 'Ayn al-Sayyidah combat line.

The Al-Shiyah area in Beirut's southern suburb came under sniper fire from 12.7-mm machineguns at 1550. Machinegun fire also was directed at Hayy al-Amirikan in the suburb at 1400.

Machinegun fire was traded between Al-Laylakah and Al-Hadath at 1605. The Primo and Ra's al-Nab' areas were attacked with RPG's at 1550. This later developed into sniper fire.

We would like to mention that this security report reached us at 1745, which means that the Al-Masalih-Qasqas has been closed since 1740.

Sniping, Artillery Fire

NC272049 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Despite the guarded calm that is prevailing on the combat lines in the capital and its southern suburb, there was intermittent sniper fire from heavy-caliber machineguns on the Ra's al-Nab', Bisharah al-Khuri, Al-Tayyunah, and Dar al-Kitab lines this evening.

As for the mountain area, the Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, Al-Zahhar, Galerie Khayrallah, Duhur al-'Ibadiyah, Dahr al-Wahsh, and 'Arayya experienced antiaircraft and flat trajectory artillery fire.

In east Sidon, tension continues to dominate the Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir, and Kafr Falus combat lines this evening. In the ongoing clashes, rockets and machineguns are being used.

Further on Recent Amal, Palestinian Clash

Amal To Stay Out of Camps

NC291514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Colonel 'Akif Haydar, head of the Amal movement's political bureau, has appealed to the Palestinians in the camps to realize that there is a plot, of which they should beware as it only serves Israeli designs. He said that orders have been given to Amal commanders to foil this plot by keeping to their positions and not reacting.

Col Haydar maintained that what is being said about the legality and necessity of referring the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies is a political maneuver. He declared that this agreement is not something that concerns the Chamber of Deputies, except in as much as it requires the promulgation of new laws. He implied that there is a link between this maneuver and the aggravation of the situation in the Palestinian camps.

PLO on Amal 'Aggression'

JN291805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The militias of the agent Amal movement have continued their armed aggressions against the Palestinian camp of Shatila in West Beirut for the second consecutive day. Latest reports said gangs of the agent Amal are still firing machineguns at the steadfast Palestinian camp. Amal gangs are also using B-7 shells, heavy and medium machineguns, 82-mm mortars, and tank guns. The treacherous firing resulted in killing four Palestinian citizens and in wounding six others.

Reports also said that the Palestinian fighters, who are defending the camp, repulsed the aggression of the agent Amal gangs. Palestinian fighters are trying to keep the Amal gangs away from the camp, while the attacking gangs are reinforcing their positions around the steadfast Palestinian camp. A cease-fire agreement was reached last night. However, the agent Amal gangs did not abide by it and immediately violated it.

A military spokesman for the PLO issued the following statement last night on the agent Amal's aggressions against the Shatila camp. The following is the text of the statement:

[This is] a military communique issued by the PLO. The gangs of the agent Amal movement continued aggressions today against the Shatila camp in Beirut using artillery, machineguns, and rockets. At 1700 yesterday, Tuesday, on 28 January 1986, Amal gangs threw a number of hand grenades in residential areas in the Shatila camp. A number of women and two children were seriously wounded. The agent Amal military positions then indiscriminatly fired machineguns at the camp.

At 1750 [Tuesday, 28 Jan 1986], gangs of the Amal movement madly escalated their aggression against the camp by using rockets and artillery on all axes of the camp. The Palestinian fighters, who are defending the camp, replied to the sources of fire, repulsing the gangs attacking the camp and forcing them to flee.

The aggression of the Amal gangs lasted 3 hours. Despite Amal's request for a cease-fire and despite our strugglers' abidance by this, the Amal movement gangs continued their intermittent firing of machineguns and artillery until late last night.

Civilians Killed in Fighting

NC291759 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Sporadic fighting took place around the Palestinian camps this afternoon as both Palestinian and Amal Gunmen continued to build fortifications. According to a security source in West Beirut, members of the Amal movement raided homes on the outskirts of the Sabra and Shatila camps and killed a number of

Palestinian civilians. Their bodies are still lying at the scene of the incident.

Amal has massed its gunmen in Al-Raml al-'Ali, and in areas near the French Bank and the Kuwaiti and Austrian Embassies. Security sources have reported that contacts held among the parties concerned led to an agreement to have Syrian observers working on the Coordination Committee go to the camps in order to deal with the situation. However, this has not yet happened.

Members of the Amal movement kidnapped the following five Palestinians this afternoon: Muhammad Abu Riyalah, Kamal al-Bayyumi, Salih al-Mansi, Abduh al-Mughrabi, and Khalid 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Lahham. Their fate remains unknown. However, a Palestinian source noted that the Amal movement killed them and moved their bodies to the American University Hospital.

Clashes Resume in Camps

NC301253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The war of the Palestinian camps resumed at 1410 today. Rocket and machinegun clashes have been raging since that time at the southern entrance of the Sabra camp. Explosions are being heard in Beirut and the southern suburb.

The clashes were preceded by Amal sniper fire on Sabra. This fire came from weapons equipped with silencers.

Internal security sources said that the situation is very tense.

PDRY Official Confers With Syrian President

GF291938 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 and 11770 khz and poor receiton on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of fisheries, conferred in Damascus today with Brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He conveyed to him a written message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'attas, member of the YSP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister.

During the meeting he explained the tragic events which our country experienced as a result of the mass massacres which resulted from the bloody 13 January plot which was concocted by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist gangs.

The Syrian president expressed Shria's concern and regret over events in the PDRY and reiterated Syria's support for our country's party, people, and government. He also expressed Syria's opposition to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of the PDRY, as stressed in a statement issued by the Syrian leadership. The Syrian president stressed Syria's determination to continue to consolidate struggle relations between the two parties, peoples, and fraternal countries.

Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man also expressed the PDRY's thanks and the gratitude of our party and government to fraternal Syria for its position in support of the party, the revoltuion, and the people in the PDRY.

Commentary on U.S. Stand on Israeli 'Terrorism'

JN291439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Israeli planes have embarked on hostile acts against Lebanese territory, the Lebanese, and Palestinians spreading death and destruction. Israeli planes raided areas near Sidon this morning and the Israeli Government claimed that the raid was aimed against positions of so-called terrorists. Israeli warplanes do not belong to a party, organization, or an underground society. These warplanes, which are part of the Israeli rulers' regular forces, carry out hostile acts on governmental orders and not out of personal initiative. This means that Israel's rulers are responsible for this act as well as for its consequences.

The Israeli planes' behavior today is considered an aggressive act against the territory and airspace of an independent and sovereign state which is also a UN memebr. It is also considered a violation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 which called on Israel to stop all military acts on Lebanese territory. This act, which encroaches on international law and UN resolutions, is an example of true state-sponsored terrorism carried out by Israel's rulers with U.S. support and backing. This terrorism has been carried out and is still being carried out in an organized way over a wide area. It also created a permanent state of tension and the danger of regional and non-regional disputes.

The U.S.rulers, who fill the world with complaints about international terrorism and about acts carried out by individuals or underground organizations which may have been organized by the Mosad or the CIA and who exploit these complaints in order to embark on acts of provocation and to exacerbate tension as well as to direct threats at other countries, do not utter a single word in protest against official Israeli terrorist acts or resort to measures and sanctions against real terrorists or dispatch envoys to allies to urge them to take part in an organized act against terrorism.

The U.S. stand on official Israeli terrorism and on Israeli crimes against other countries and defenseless people exposes the false Israeli claims about combating and condemning terrorism. This stand makes the United States responsible for Israeli terrorism before world public opinion. The latest example of this responsibility is represented in the U.S. veto at the UN Security Council blocking the implementation of a resolution adopted by the majority condemning Israel's terrorist and arbitrary acts in soutehrn Lebanon.

The exacerbation of the situation in southern Lebanon by Israel and its agents, as well as the acts of terrorism, aggression, threats, and the continuation of occupation, can only be viewd as part of the U.S. provocative and aggressive moves in the region and the Mediterranean. The United States and its strategic ally, Israel, may escalate tension and possibilities of confrontation in the region. The planners in Washington believe that their military muscle flexing in the Mediterranean, their activation of Israel in Lebanon, and their encouraging of those who are rresisting national accord in Lebanon can contribute to achieving the objectives they have failed to attain or to stopping the collapse of their positions and those of their allies and agents. This is not the first time the Washington rulers have surrendered to delusions and to unrealistic calaculations which ignore the basic figures in the equation; namely, the masses in this region — the masses who fear no fleets or planes, who fear no confrontation, and who do not retreat in the face of sacrifice.

The United States was defeated in a confrontation with the masses, and in Lebanon in particular. Any new confrontation will bring no success or triumph to the enemies of freedom, independence, and self-determination or to aggressors and their occupation. It will bring to them what their battles against the Lebanese and Vietnamese brought to them.

Al-Ahmar Confers With Sudanese Defense Minister

JN292002 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Sudanese minister of defense, and his delegation this evening. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Khartoum.

During the meeting, talks revolved around the cordial relations between Syria and Sudan, as well as around the joint Arab struggle against imperialist and Zionist designs which are aimed at all Arab countries. They also discussed Arab solidarity in defense of the central Arab cause and its various aspects. Al-Ahmar stressed Syria's support for the popular uprising in Sudan and said: We stand by our brothers in Sudan in order to strengthen their steadfastness and to eliminate Numayri's legacy and obstacles.

Maj Gen 'Abdallah praised Syria's leading role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting hostile schemes. He also praised developments in Syria in various fields and thanked Syria for the solidarity week it organized, adding that this is not new for the Syrian people, because the Syrian people are well known for expressing their Arabism on all occasions.

Minister of State Returns From Sierra Leone

JN291737 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and his delegation returned to Damascus today following a visit to Sierra Leone during which he deputized for President Hafiz al-Asad at the Sierra Leonean president's inauguration.

Sierra Leonean President Joseph (Sa'id Marmara) received Al-Na'ib during this visit.

During this meeting, President (Marmara) praised President Hafiz al-Asad's wise policy and his heroic role in confronting expansionist imperialist schemes.

The Sierra Leone president affirmed the importance of Syria's vanguard role in the Lebanese arena for the sake of safeguaring Lebanon's unity and sovereignty and in restoring security and stability to it.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also met with Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma and held talks with him on bilateral relations, Arab-African cooperation, the Situation in the international arena, and Middle East issues.

The minister also met with the sons of the Arab community in Sierra Leone.

Italy's Spadolini Leaves, 'Urgently' Recalled Home

TA291005 Tel Aviv ‘AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who participated in th World Jewish Congress Conference and who was scheduled to meeti with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning, was forced to leave Israel and return to Italy urgently. The meeting with Rabin was expected to be especially cordial in view of the firm position Spadolini had evinced in the *Achille Lauro* affair, when he came out against Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. Rabin was going to present Spadolini with a gift — an antique history book in Italian.

Vice Prime Minsiter and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who met with Spadolini in the Knesset yesterday, told him that Israel knows the whereabouts of Abu al-‘Abbas [Muhammad ‘Abbas], who led the planning and the attack on the *Achille Lauro*. Shamir updated Spadolini on information Israel has, and said that there is currently no doubt that Libya, and apparently also Syria, were operationally involved in the attack on the El Al counter in Rome.

Peres Returns, Says Peace Process 'Very Much Alive'

TA300530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres this morning returned from his European trip. At Ben-Gurion Airport, the prime minister said he continues to hope that Egypt will give Israel the full report on the Ra‘s al-Burqa‘ killings. He also said that Israel would not cease in its search for peace. From Ben-Gurion Airport, Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin recording] [Gadot] Prime Minister Peres said that he had a successful European trip. In particular, he mentioned the British cancellation of support for the Arab boycott, and the setting up of bilateral technological research with West Germany. He said that throughout Europe he received support for Israel's demand that Soviet Jewry should be allowed to emigrate.

Despite his several meetings with the U.S. under secretary of state, Peres said that there has been no change in the peace process with Jordan.

[Peres] In spite of the growing feeling that maybe the negotiations about the negotiations reached a deadend, the fact is that it remains alive. It is very much alive. The United States, which is really trying to bridge over the different gaps, is now awaiting a Jordanian reply. The fact remains that Israel always keeps its initiative, makes known its readiness, and I hope something will come out of it.

I am not impressed by the difficulties that we are encountering on our way, wherever they be, in our negotiations with the Egyptians, or should it concern the possibilities of opening negotiations with the Jordanians. What I can tell is to the contrary:
I expect there will be more difficulties, maybe some disappointments. Yet I do believe that we can and we have to overcome them, and that is what we shall do.

[Gadot] Peres said that the peace process has not in any way been affected by yesterday's incident on the Jordanian border where two Israeli soldiers were killed. [end recording]

Uruguay's Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

TA291007 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The foreign minister of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias, arrived in Israel last night for an official 4-day visit. This will be his second visit to Israel, but his previous visit 2 years ago was a private visit.

Two IDF Soldiers Killed in Jordan Valley 29 Jan

TA291530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Two IDF soldiers were killed and two were wounded in a clash which took place in the Jordan Valley this morning with an armed infiltrator who came from Jordanian territory. The infiltrator was also killed. The families of the two dead soldiers were informed.

Our military correspondent, Shmu‘el Tal, reports that a patrol following the patrol route which runs along the Jordan River crossed Wadi al-Malih near Mehola and encountered an infiltrator who was lying in ambush for it. The infiltrator opened fire. One of the soldiers of the patrol was killed instantly, another three were wounded, one of whom died later on. An IDF force was alerted to the site and helped rescue the patrol. The infiltrator was armed with an M-16 rifle and managed to fire five magazines before he was killed. He was found in possession of documents which point to the possibility that he was a Jordanian Army soldier.

Infiltrator Jordanian Soldier

TA291814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The infiltrator who killed two IDF soldiers and wounded another two in the Jordan Valley this morning was a private in the Jordanian Army. Our correspondent, Shmu‘el Tal, reports he was 20, was born in the town of Irbid and his name was Nasir Ibrahim ‘Abd al-‘Aziz. The two IDF soldiers who were killed in the encounter with the infiltrator are Sergeant Ronen Reichel, 20, from Holon, and Corporal Shay Tzinder, 19, from Upper Nazareth.

Levi Calls Incident 'Extremely Grave'

TA291556 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi reacted to today's incident in which two IDF soldiers were killed and two other wounded by saying that until now the Jordanians took care to preserve mutual security. It is to be hoped that what happened today will not open the way for a deterioration in the situation. Our correspondent Yaron Deqel heard Minister David Levi:

[Begin recording] [Levi] This is an extremely grave incident. We have to obtain more information and examine the issue very well. We will certainly have to take the appropriate measures to prevent a deterioration and in order that the other side, which until now took care, with great discipline, like ourselves, to preserve security on both sides of the border...[changes thought] whether this does not open the door to deterioration. [sentence as heard] The government will examine this issue very well. We regard what happened today very gravely. We will have to think about it and take various decisions regarding it. [end recording]

IDF General Interviewed

TA291840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Interview with Major General Ehud Baraq, commander of the Central Command, by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal at the site of the Jordan Valley incident on 29 January — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Maj Gen Ehud Baraq, we are standing here only a few meters from the place where the clash took place. How do you interpret the action which took place here this morning? Does this represent a policy change on Jordan's part?

[Baraq] It is too early to determine whether there is any policy change here. We are faced with the fact that a person arrived from the other side of the border, opened fire on our patrol and was killed after he managed to kill two of our men and wound another two.

[Tal] To the best of our knowledge, what is happening now on the other side in terms of checks by the Jordanians? It is known that up until now at least they had been careful to prevent terrorist activity from their side.

[Baraq] In my estimation, they are continuing to try to prevent terrorist activity. It is also a fact that this action took place, which means that they are not fully successful. It appears to us that searches and checks are being conducted on the Jordanian side, possibly in an attempt to learn the meaning of the actuvity on our side of the border.

[Tal] This front is considered a quiet one basically, is it not?

[Baraq] As far as I can remember, it has been years since there has been an incident in which our patrols along the border fence were fired upon by an infiltrator from the other side.

[Tal] What does this oblige us to do?

[Baraq] This obliges us to continue to patrol here alertly, as in the past, and to be prepared for firing attempts.

[Tal] As for the sophistication of the soldiers here, on the spot: Does it seem to you that they acted correctly and rapidly?

[Baraq] The reaction by the force here which led to the arrival of another force that killed the shooter, was good and rapid. The patrol was a routine one and returned fire at the source of the shooting.

[Tal] Were you surprised by the incident?

[Baraq] We here are constantly alert to the possibility of such incidents. It is true that for some years now we have not witnessed an incident in which a patrol of ours was fired upon on the route along the border fence.

[Tal] Will we transmit a warning to the Jordanians on this matter?

[Baraq] We will think further before we decide what to transmit.

Jordan Reacts to Incident

TA300925 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
30 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] Amman has clarified that the infiltrator who attacked an IDF patrol yesterday and killed two soldiers was not sent by the Jordanian authorities. Jordan also promised to continue working to prevent infiltrations into Israel.

The Jordanian reply follows an urgent appeal from Israel asking the Jordanians to provide an explanation for the infiltration from their territory into Israel.

It has been learned that in similar cases in the past Israel has appealed to Jordan via the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The Americans are working to reduce the tension between Israel and Jordan, and it appears that this time, too, they asked Israel to show restraint.

[Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 30 January carries a report by Ilan Kfir, which adds the following: "Jordan's King Husayn last night conveyed a message to the U.S. Administration, and through it to Israel, in which he expresses his regret over the death of the two IDF soldiers during the clash in the Jordan Valley. The monarch informed the administration that the attack was perpetrated by two defectors from the Jordanian Army. Husayn said that all measures have been taken by the Jordanian Army to prevent similar attacks. 'Jordan intends to continue working to prevent terrorist attacks from its territory against Israel' "]

Planes Raid Lebanon, Abu Nidal Command Said Hit

TA291640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] This morning, immediately after the incident in the Jordan Valley, the Israeli Air Force planes bombed terrorist targets near Sidon. Buildings belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Jibril people were destroyed. Our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, has learned from sources in Lebanon that an Abu Nidal command was also hit and three of his people were wounded.

Prime Minister Peres, who is visiting Berlin, was briefed on the infiltration into the Jordan Valley and on the Air Force bombing. He said the bombing seems to have achieved its goal. He expressed his condolences to the families of the dead soldiers. His deputy, David Levi, says that the incident in the Jordan Valley is very grave, adding that the government will have to examine the situation and adopt a position.

Raid Not Retaliation for Incident

TA300550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the infiltration by a Jordanian soldier into Israeli territory yesterday and the attack on an IDF patrol will not necessarily lead to a change in the policy regarding the eastern border. The chief of staff made these remarks to opinion-makers at the Information Center in Haifa. Our correspondent, Haviva Roger, reports:

[Begin recording][Roger]The clash in the Jordan Rift Valley was tough and painful, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says, but I do not think that as a result there has already been a change in our policy.

[Levi] Those who expect us to change our policy and find new formulas to put everything right after each and every painful event are both wrong and misleading. Well, I do not side with those who harbor such immediate expectations.

[Roger] The chief of staff confirmed that the perpetrator was definitely a Jordanian soldier wearing civilian clothes. He rejected the version that the Israeli Air Force strike near Sidon yesterday came as retaliation for the clash in the Jordan Rift Valley.

[Levi] Look, this might have been a mistake. I do not suppose that this was deliberate, but rather that it was a mistake. Those who say that we struck south of Sidon in the wake of the attack in the Jordan Rift Valley are wrong because the raid took place before the attack. Those who are in the business know that we do not get on a plane and attack all of a sudden, they know that such a raid does not take place within a few minutes. Still, the raid did take place.

[Roger]On another topic, Lt Gen levi commented on the numerous incidents of terrorist attacks against civilians, particularly drivers, by individuals who are not necessarily members of a terrorist organization.

[Levi] We must tackle this problem. Since we live together and we have neither barricaded ourselves nor the Arabs or the inhabitants of the territories, and as for myself, I do not intend to do such a thing, we have to live with this aspect of our coexistence as well. This forces us to cope with this type of attack. [end recording]

Two Jordanian Army Defectors Captured 3 Weeks Ago

TA300615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Two defectors from the Jordanian Army were captured about 3 weeks ago after they crossed the border and tried to find refuge in the territories. Permission to report their capture was only given today.

Syrian Terrorist Squad Captured Several Months Ago

TA291959 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text]Today it was disclosed for the first time thatapproximately 2 and 1/2 months ago a terrorist squad sent from Syria was apprehended in the Hermon area. Its aim was to try and capture hostages in Israel. Our correspondent reports that this squad belonged to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, under the leadership of Nayif Hawatimah, whose members were trained in the Ma'lula base in Syria. The commander of the squad managed to escape after an IDF patrol discovered the squad, but the two otherterrorists with him were captured. They said today that they received the order to capture Israeli citizens, and to negotiate the release of terrorists jailed in Israel.

Rabin Says Peres-Mubarak Summit Not 'Main Issue'

TA291449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that Israel has done almost everything in order to advance the peace with Egypt and Jordan. However, it will be a mistake to say that unless peace is attained within several months it is impossible to predict what will happen. Such an attitude weakens Israel's bargaining power. In a speech before the World Jewish Congress, Rabin expressed the opinion that a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak is not the main issue on the agenda now, but rather the implementation of the normalization agreement with Egypt.

Shamir Speech to World Jewish Congress 28 Jan

TA291253 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE
in English 28 Jan 86

["Text" of address by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem on 28 January]

[Excerpt] Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me much pleasure to extend the greetings of the Government of Israel to this important jubilee year conference of the World Jewish congress. I would also like to extend our welcome to the numerous delegations that have come to us from many lands. Furthermore, special greetings are due to the guests of this conference. To all of you we extend the traditional blessing — Brukhim haba'im Liyerushalayim [welcome to Jerusalem]. The occasion affords us the opportunity to place on record our appreciation of the special role the World Jewish Congress played at particularly critical moments in our history and the efforts you are now making for the sake of Jewish communities in distress.

I understand that there are among you delegates from lands with which we do not, as yet, have diplomatic links and I greet them too, with the traditional brukhim haba'im and express the hope that, before long, they will be able to participate together with all of us in the national effort to develop the Jewish state.

My friends, since the foundation of the World Jewish Congress, we have witnessed a tragic, dramatic and historic change in the life and condition of the Jewish people. We lost nearly all of European Jewry, which was the major center of Jewish Life at that time. Here, in Eretz Yisra'el, we fought for and achieved our freedom and sovereignty, and a numberr of times we have been obliged to go to war in order to preserve our independence. Now, after 38 years, this land has become again the center of Jewish life, the center of thought, of culture, of creation and of achievement for the entire Jewish people. It is therefore natural that you should gather here in Eretz Yisra'el, in Jerusalem, the nation's capital, the heart and soul of the whole Jewish people, to celebrate your jubilee and to confer about the future.

When we consider the position of Israel and the Jewish communities in the diaspora, we ask: What should be the main objectives of our national policy for the next 15 years to the time when we shall mark 3,000 years since King David proclaimed Jerusalem the capital of his kingdom? The answer is divided into two parts. Firstly, we shall look at Israel and then at the situation of the Jewish communities in the diaspora. There is of course an unbreakable link between the two, because the State of Israel belongs not only to those Jews who have the privilege of living in it today, but to the whole Jewish people.

As far as Israel itself is concerned, the permanent goal of our foreign policy is to achieve peace with security. Experience has already shown that we can get such peace when Israel is strong — strong in spirit, strong militarily, economically and politically. It is this which deters aggressors. So it has been throughout the 38 years, and so it is today.

Right now, our most dangerous border is with Syria, where they are amassing huge quantities of arms for the purpose of arriving at strategic parity with Israel — by which they mean military superiority — in order to attack us again. I am confident they will not achieve this, because our military capacity, to which we devote a great part of our budget, continues to be the effective deterrent.

In our striving for maximum security we wage a permanent fight against terrorism in which our determination, special techniques, including intelligence, have proved successful.

Now that we have attained our political independence and a high degree of security, our goal is to achieve economic independence. In fact, this was one of the major reasons that prompted us to call for, and set up, our government of national unity, which has now functioned for more than 16 months and has considerable achievements to its credit. Without going into any details today, it is important to stress that the people of Israel have shown remarkable readiness to take upon themselves heavy burdens and to make sacrifices for the sake of the country and the nation. Such a government, composed of the two main political parties, is far better able to implement the far-reaching and vital economic program.

Maintaining a strong nation also means developing and strengthening our ties with the world, and we are doing this all the time. Of course, the most important feature of Israel's foreign policy is our relationship with the United States which is now based on shared perceptions and common interests, as expressed in our strategic cooperation and the free trade area between us. The American Administration recognizes the importance of a strong Israel to the strategic objectives of the free world, and understands that a strong Israel means an economically sound Israel.

We applaud the recent American decision to take the lead in the battle against Arab terrorism and, of course, cooperate fully with them.

We share with the United States a number of principles in regard to the peace process in this region. Both the United States and we agree that the PLO is not a partner to the peace process. The United States has clearly declared that it will have no contact with the PLO unless they accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338; recognize Israel's right to exist; and give up terrorism. Our position is clear: PLO is synonymous with terror and an obstacle to peace.

Furthermore, we are in full agreement with the United States that the only way to achieve meaningful dialogue with the Arabs, leading to peace, is by direct negotiations. We both reject the proposal for an international peace conference, which would comprise all our adversaries, including the PLO, and whose aim would be to impose solutions upon us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, much as we would like to achieve normal relations with the other super power, I have to reiterate that, despite all rumors, speculation and expectations, we have no evidence that the Soviet Union is ready to change its policy towards Israel. In fact, they continually assure the Arab governments that they have no intention of doing so. I should add, however, that there have been encouraging signs in other parts of Eastern Europe.

We are engaged in an ongoing effort against the attempts by our enemies to isolate us in the world community and, in that regard, we are satisfied and encouraged by our achievements in recent years. As you know, we have renewed diplomatic relations with a number of African countries, and hopefully we shall have more good news in that regard in the future. We continue to strengthen our ties in Europe, and succeeded after many years of endeavor to establish relations with Spain. We opened an office in Madrid four years ago, and El Al has been flying to Spain for a year. We know that, like many other countries, they also have close ties with the Arab world, but we are confident that the two are not contradictory. The establishment of diplomatic relations between us and Spain has produced positive echoes in the many Spanish speaking countries of the world, and this could enhance our relations with them.

Of course, we never cease our efforts to explore the prospects of peace with our Arab neighbors. The basic guidelines of our government of national unity speak of three elements in that regard. First, that the peace efforts, based on the Camp David accords, will be sustained. Second, that priority be given to expanding and deepening the peace with Egypt. Third, that we endeavor to reach an agreement with Jordan and find a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs.

Every now and then, the media have tended to create an impression that the lack of progress in the peace process is due to internal conflicts in Israel. This is absolutely incorrect. While we may differ on tactics, there is full agreement on the goal and principle of peace. The problem is not between Labor and the Likud, but between us and Egypt, and us and Jordan.

Israel has already made extraordinary sacrifices for peace. What more can we do to encourage Egypt to inject substance into our relations, and to bring Jordan into the peace talks?

If our peace treaty with Egypt does not lead to normal relations between our two countries there is little chance for achieving peace with any of the other Arab states. I need not elaborate for this audience that Isael, quite naturally, fulfilled each and every one of the commitments we undertook. Unfortunately, Egypt has not done so. The constant barrage of anti-Israel and anti-Jewish propaganda in the Egyptian press; the open support for the PLO; the refusal to return the ambassador — all these things are contradictions of the peace treaty. The presence of the Egyptian ambassador in Israel is not a special act of grace, but an obligation in terms of the peace treaty. The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel has full access to our media, while our ambassador in Cairo has never once been able to say one word directly to the people of Egypt on their television, radio, or in the press.

Our government — like every previous Government of Israel — has invited the king of Jordan to join us in negotiations for peace without preconditions. But, the king has not responded. Now it looks that his involvement with Syria, on the one hand, and the PLO, on the other, limits his freedom of movement and action. It is an undeniable fact that the PLO is an enemy of peace with Israel and, therefore, any cooperation with the PLO, any dependence on the PLO, any commitment to the PLO will only reduce the chances of peace. On the basis of our own experience, and international experience, we are convinced that the only way to achieve progress is through direct negotiations. Only recently the heads of the two most powerful states in the world, met for direct bilateral talks because both understood that only such an encounter could possibly produce an answer to the major international disputes, including the problem of nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union's own conduct in international affairs has often been based on the principle of direct negotiations, and the United States' view was recently expressed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who said: "The name of the game is direct negotiations." And so we say to those of our neighbors who really want to end the state of war and move into an era of peace together with us that there is no need for new forums and umbrellas. We can meet face to face and talk directly to each other.

Shamir Sees 'Dangerous Erosion' in U.S. Position

TA300545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accused the United States of abandoning the effort of striving for direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. There has been a dangerous erosion in Washington's position, Shamir believes, because it has embraced the notion of an international conference which entails a forced arrangement. These remarks appear in an interview with the mouthpiece of the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States. In the interview, Shamir also voices his opinion about the national unity government. Razi Barqay has read the interview in Washington:

[Begin recording] The interview is interspersed with criticism against Prime Minister Peres, although that criticism is very subtle and Shamir does not mention the prime minister by name. For example, the vice prime minister says that expressions such as international auspices or forum are perceived by the world as other names for an international conference in which Israel is not interested. Despite the optimistic statements, the foreign minister goes on to say, I cannot see any results from the political move with Jordan.

Referring to the improvement in Israel's position throughout the world, Yitzhaq Shamir says: This did not happen over the last year, the improvement has occurred through the years because we have insisted on our principles and the world has come to accept us. At the same time, the unity government is a success and will survive because the public will not put up with the violation of agreements, including the agreement on the rotation of the premiership.

Speaking about his position as leader of the Likud, Shamir says: The Herut Party convention will not be jeopardized. He says his party is not a rightwing movement but rather a popular movement which, contrary to the Labor Party, is close in its outlook to the religious Jewish community. Among other things, Shamir notes that the Likud favors the amendment of the Law of Return.

The interview with the vice prime minister took place a few days ago in his office in Jerusalem and, as said, appears in the leaflet published by the Jewish lobby in Washington. [end recording]

Rabin Says Husayn Should Act Alone for Peace

TA291845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin did not refer to the incident on the Jordan River when he addressed the World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem this afternoon. The defense minister did say, however, that time has come for King Husayn to go it alone in peace negotiations with Israel. Rabin added that Israel has done almost the utmost to further the peace process with Jordan and Egypt. It was a mistake to say that there must be progress in the next few months, he added, because this weakened Israel's bargaining position:

[Begin Rabin recording] Having Egypt out of the cycle of war is of a great strategic importance. Therefore, to my opinion, the first and foremost priority should be to strengthen the peace between Israel and Egypt and Egypt and Israel. I don't believe that the question of summit meetings is the major issue. The major issue is to bring about agreements and implementation of the agreements; if it can be done by summit meetings fine, if it can be done by a certain member of the Cabinet that has got more accessability to Mubarak than anyone else, as long as it is done along the government policy, fine with me. I am interested in what rather than in who. [end recording]

Saudi Arabia Financing PLO

TA240915 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Yinon Shenkar]

[Text] Last night Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told the president's mission of the United Jewish Appeal that not one of the Arab countries that give the terrorists cover has any guarantee that it will not be attacked by Israel.

"Libyi, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Southern Yemen, and Tunisia give the terrorists cover; they supply them with forged passports and permit terrorists to train in their territory," Tabin said. He revealed that Saudi Arabia pays the PLO an annual sum of $150 million to finance its activities.

Shamir: Egypt Not Interested in Improving Relations

TA301140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the State of Israel wants to improve relations with Egypt but the latter is not interested. In his opinion, Egypt wants to perpetuate relations at their present state because it wants to get closer to the Arab world and it believes that normal relations would stand in the way of achieving this goal. In Shamir's view, peace gestures will not help either.

[Begin Shamir recording] Even if we settled the problem of Tabah or even if we handed Tabah over to Egypt, the Egyptians would be pleased for 1 or 2 days, but that will not change the situation because they have other political goals. [end recording]

Shamir's remarks were reported by our correspondent Mikha'el Miro who is accompanying Minister Shamir in his tour of the Sha'ar Hanegev Regional Council.

Egyptian Charge Does Not See 'Imminent' Summit

TA291117 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Excerpt] "Immediately after the Tabah arbitral compromis is signed by Egyptian and Israeli representatives, we will be able to set the date and place for a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak," said Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni yesterday in a conversation with this *DAVAR* reporter.

Basyuni expressed his view that it will be a long time before an agreement is reached between Egypt and Israel on all the specifics of the arbitral compromis, and he therefore does not anticipate an imminent Peres-Mubarak meeting.

The Egyptian charge d'affaires claimed that Minister Weizman's visit to Cairo contributed to clearing the cloud that has recently hung over Egyptian-Israeli relations following what he called "the Israeli media's blowing up of the Ra's al-Burqa' murder case last Thursday."

Basyuni claimed that thanks to his good relations with Mubarak, Weizman was able to ease the tension that has prevailed between the two countries and prevent a serious crisis.

Regarding the Israeli demand for the detailed report on the Ra's al-Burqa' killing, Basyuni clarified again that Egypt will not transmit to Israel the full report on the case. As an alternative, he said that Israel's ambassador to Cairo could review the verdict.

"The Israeli families whose dear ones were killed or wounded in the Ra's al-Burqa' incident will be permitted to submit a request for compensation to the Egyptian court," Basyuni said.

At the Egyptians' request, Directors General Tamir and Kimche will first hold meetings with Egyptian officials on the text of the arbitral compromis and related matters, and only then will the Egyptian ambassador be sent back to Tel Aviv, the normalization accords be implemented, and a Peres-Mubarak summit take place. U.S. sources explained that President Mubarak is afraid that a summit with Peres might cost him dearly due to the Egyptian opposition's rejection of the idea, and that after it Israel will not stand by its pledge on arbitration because of the many demands included in the Inner Cabinet resolution.

Jordan Recognizes New Nabulus Mayor, Extends Aid

TA300955 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Zafir al-Masri, the new mayor of Nabulus, has returned from Amman, and our correspondent has learned that on this visit he obtained Jordan's approval of his appointment by Israel. Jordan will now extend aid to his town.

This aid was halted 5 years ago, after Israel dismissed the previous mayor, Bassam al-Shak'ah, and appointed an Israeli mayor in his place.

In two earlier visits after his appointment, Zafir al-Masri failed to secure Jordanian assistance or recognition of his appointment.

Now, however, he has managed to attain both.

Poll Shows Majority Favors Talks With Palestinians

TA300910 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Lea Levavi]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Two-thirds of the public favour negotiations with any Palestinian organization which will renounce terrorism and recognize Israel, according to a survey commissioned by MAPAM from the Dahaf Research Institute.

Results were reported by MAPAM secretary-general Knesset Member El'azar Granot at a press conference here yesterday.

When a similar poll was taken in 1981, 45 per cent had given this answer, Granot said, adding that he was sure it would be even higher should the question cease to be hypothetical.

Even when the PLO was mentioned as a possible negotiating partner, 51 per cent agreed to talks, he said.

The survey also showed that 87 per cent of the public considered the econoimc programme unjust. "I recommend that Peres demonstrate his leadership ability on the peace front," Granot said, "because on the economic front he has already failed."

AFP: 'Force 17' Claims Shooting of Policeman

NC301503 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Jan 30 (AFP) — A policeman was killed and two other people were wounded in Old Jerusalem today when they were mown down by automatic gunfire from two assailants in a car, Police Director-General David Krauss said here.

A short time later in Beirut, a group called Force 17 linked to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat said it launched an anti-Israeli attack near East Jerusalem, where the old city is located.

(A spokesman who called a foreign news agency said a commando had attacked "an Israeli military vehicle at the Hebron Gate near East Jerusalem and wounded its occupants" before returning to base unharmed).

The policeman was shot dead in his car, and police who gave chase managed to catch one of the attackers, Mr Krauss said.

The wounded couple, who were not identified but were said to be driving to work at the time, were not seriously hurt.

Force 17 was reportedly set up as Mr 'Arafat's personal bodyguard, and is now said to include 800 members, accused by Israel of anti-Israel attacks here and abroad.

West Bankers Shot for Cooperating With Israel

TA281155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] A father and daughter from the village of Dura near Hebron were shot last night by unknown attackers. The two were shot at the entrance to their house at close range. The shooting is thought to have been a terrorist act. Our reporter says the victims were suspected of cooperating with the Israeli authorities.

Police Say 1985 Terrorist Attacks Up 32.6 Percent

TA301240 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jan 86 p 7

[Excerpt] In 1985 there were 573 hostile terrorist incidents in Israel. This is a 32.6 percent increase compared to the number of attacks in 1984. The figures were reported by police Commissioner David Kraus in a news conference summing up reported crime statistics for 1985.

Arabic Paper Sees Discrepancy in U.S. Policy

TA281755 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace or War?"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is currently moving in two directions regarding events in the region, directions that in fact serve a single aim that the administration has continuously adhered to. On the one hand, it continues to dispatch its envoy, Richard Murphy, to certain captials in the region or in Western Europe for a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and on the other hand it continues to directly threaten any Arab regime that stands in the way to this settlement within the context of various pretexts and excuses that it uses to "justify" these threats.

At a time when the U.S. Administration raises the slogan of "The Search for Peace" in the Middle East, it beats the drums of war on the Libyan shores, as if there is a difference between what could happen in Libya and what could occur in other Arab capitals.

The attempt by the U.S. Administration to exploit this "game" to achieve its basic aim of imposing a political settlement under a cloud of direct threats, signifies for the Arab nations a direct aggression against them that has no relation whatsoever to the search for peace or to a logical political settlement of the conflict in the region.

The continuous insistence by the United States on rejecting the PLO's participation in potential talks, and the dispatch of its 6th Fleet ships and aircraft carriers toward Libyan shores, will probably heighten the significance of Richard Murphy's failure to concoct a new Jordanian stance that contradicts the Palestinian as well as Syrian positions, and that would ultimately converge toward the current stance of Israel, which is acting to benefit from this dangerous "game" to the utmost.

The search for peace in the Middle East cannot be conducted anywhere in the region under the shadow of war. This principle applies equally to all capitals in the Middle East. Is it plausible that the U.S. Administration is a "peace seeker" by means of its assistant secretary of state and shuttle envoy Murphy, and an aggressive war power at the gateway to the Middle East by means of its 6th Fleet?

AL-QUDS Views Possible Reagan Mideast Visit

TA281906 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Invisible Process"]

[Text] The news media carried a report yesterday that U.S. President Reagan is currently studying the possibility of undertaking a Mideast tour to advance the peace process in the region.

There is nothing in this report to arouse amazement or surprise because previous U.S. presidents have visited the region, and most of the region's leaders have met President Reagan in Washington, but all this has not resulted in advancing the peace process in the region.

We believe that a visit by the U.S. President to the region will not achieve any results as long as he carries in his pocket the same ideas and proposals that are carried by his envoys, aides, and roving ambassadors.

For many years, consecutive U.S. administrations have tried to break the deadlock surrounding attempts to draw the parties in the conflict to the negotiating table according to the U.S. viewpoint, which does not take account of all the parties or deal with all the existing realities.

In other words, the U.S. approach has endeavored and continues to endeavor to impose peace on the Arabs with the U.S.-Israeli method.

We now do not know whether the peace process exists or not; and if such a process does exist, we do not know whether there is a path it can follow. Or whether the U.S. Government is trying to carry on with this process in order to avoid what the United States and Israel believe are certain obstacles attributed to the PLO and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

If the U.S. President intends to visit the region to carry out such a mission, then we do not need to wait until after the visit takes place to know the results, because we fear that its fate will be similar to that of efforts undertaken by numerous parties to avoid and ignore the existing facts.

There is no cause for optimism that the U.S. President will come to the region convinced of the need for the participation of all sides in the conflict, including the PLO.

However, we say to anyone who has the desire to establish peace in the region that the equation is now clear, and what is needed is merely to deal with all its factors. Should this not be done, we will be convinced that the process of which the Israeli and U.S. decisionmakers talk is no more than an invisible one.

Jerusalem Papers Comment on Hysayn-'Arafat Talks

AL-QUDS Editorial

TA291916 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Jordanian-Palestinian Summit"]

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian summit currently held in Amman is considered the most important or even the most crucial meeting convened by the two sides with regard to the Palestinian problem. During this summit it will be decided whether the anticipated peace talks are to see the light of day, or whether events in the region will take a new course as a result of developments the full impact of which on the Middle East no one will know for many years to come.

The importance of the new summit is derived primarily from the fact that it was held following contacts undertaken by U.S. Undersecretary of State Richard Murphy during the past week with King Husayn on the one hand, and with the Israeli prime minister on the other. As a result, the Palestinian side keeps in the picture with regard to the ongoing talks, and provides Jordan with the opportunity to bridge the gap between the Palestinian and U.S. positions on the Palestinian decision concerning participation in the peace talks.

Jordan is the only side currently qualified to play the role of mediator between the Palestinian and U.S. positions because of the total international confidence that it enjoys and because of the seriousness of its orientation toward peace. Nevertheless, Jordan has affirmed that the issue of the PLO's participation in an international conference is not open to bargaining or debate, and that consequently the ball is in the U.S. court.

What is required from the United States ia a number of steps toward the Arab position, particularly regarding the problem of Palestinian participation in an international conference and the beginning of Palestinian-U.S. contacts, whether directly or through a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, taking into consideration the fact that the time available for peaceful moves has begun to run out and the countdown is now down to months and weeks instead of years as was the case in the past.

AL-FAJR Editorial

TA292023 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The Palestinian-Jordanian Talks"]

[Text] The new Palestinian-Jordanian talks in Amman between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn are of great importance because these talks currently represent the joint will of the sides, expressed in the agreement concluded between them 11 February last, to determine the most precise details for continuing the joint political process in order to confront the developments of both present and future stages.

The agreement of 11 February last affirmed "The Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a

Jordanian-Palestinian confederation." At that time this agreement achieved considerable Arab solidarity, but the U.S. Administration which tried to obstruct this agreement, continued to exert pressures on Arab regimes to prevent any effective Arab solidarity. Despite the continued U.S. pressures, in various forms, the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement remained steadfast and effective with regard to the political process.

It is evident that these pressures currently figure on the agenda of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in Amman, as King Husayn met recently in London with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who in turn met four times with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Consequently, King Husayn carries with him in these talks "The latest U.S. notifications and positions" with regard to the Palestinian problem and the region's crisis in general.

As Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, explained in his statement to the French news agency in Amman, "The PLO's leaders will lsiten with interest to King Husayn," particularly when the talks center on "Complex and delicate issues that concern the future" and which require "Sufficient time to ascertain the seriousness of the U.S. positions."

This Palestinian clarification reflects the importance of the talks and the great emphasis on the necessity of a clear and explicit, as well as a decisive, reading of the U.S. positions.

On its part the PLO has affirmed its lack of confidence in the U.S. stance, which is overtly hostile toward the PLO and totally biased toward Israel. On the other hand, the PLO has confirmed that the issue of its rejection or acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 is basically linked to the issue of recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future, as well as recognition of the PLO and the need of its full participation in the proposed international conference at the side of the other concerned parties.

Despite the fact that so far the U.S. stance has not changed, we hope that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in Amman will actually contribute to new steps in the joint Arab political process to confront the current challenges.

Further Reportage on ICDCS Summit in Dakar

FAO Head Makes Speech

AB282058 Dakar PANA in English 1156 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 28 Jan (PANA) — United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director General Edouard Saouma, today proposed a speedy intervention programme to fight against drought in the Sahel (ICDCS) [Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel] in order to give the impetus needed to rehabilitate agriculture. The FAO director general made the proposal to the 7th conference of heads of state and governments which opened in Dakar today.

Mr Saouma, who has just returned from a visit in several Sahelian countries, stressed the need to take advantage of the respite these countries are enjoying because of the return of normal rainfalls to establish without delay such a programme. He identified four specific sectors which, according to him, correspond to the priorities determined by the ICDCS member-countries. These sectors include production and distribution of improved local seeds, increased provision of vaccines and the reinforcement of national veterinary services within the framework of fighting against bovine pest and other livestock diseases.

Other sectors are the establishment of emergency means to stop the multiplication of pests, especially locusts (whose presence is being felt in Mali and Mauritania), and the reinforcement of an information and early warning system of the FAO in the region. Precedence should be given to simple actions involving modest but reliable objectives that are adequate to local needs, said the director general.

In order to avoid any delay and to activate the process with the assistance of ICDCS, Mr Saouma indicated that he had asked his representatives in the Sahelian countries as well as the major officials in the technical services of the FAO to meet him in Dakar for a consultation immediately after the conference. He added that this consultation was the best way to stick to realities in order to solve immediately the problems as they were felt locally. In view of [words indistinct] of the crisis in recent years, the FAO, which devoted about half its resources to Africa, has prepared an emergency programme to rehabilitate agriculture in 25 countries affected by drought and other disasters.

Ninety-two projects have been identified for Sahelian countries [words indistinct] donors in March 1985. Half of these projects have been the object of firm commitments and most of the others are being negotiated. This seems to me, he added, very insufficient to solve the particularly critical problems that Sahelian countries are confronted with.

To lay the foundations of a possible future, Mr Saouma stressed the need to immediately launch medium and long term agricultural development policies. For the FAO, it is a major preoccupation which has been the subject of several initiatives, he said.

The FAO chief reminded that as early as July 1984, at the request of the agriculture ministers who attended the regional FAO conference, he had engaged in an in-depth study of agriculture in Africa the conclusions of which will be presented in September 1986 in Brazzaville, at the next regional conference of the FAO for Africa.

Half way through that study, I thought it necessary to put things in the right perspective by seeking the advice of about 50 African experts at the FAO headquarters in Rome, last December. About ten of them came from ICDCS member-countries.

The orientations I intend to propose (in Brazzaville) have a particular significance for Sahelian countries, declared Mr Saouma who will first suggest a reorganization of agriculture within the various development policies which drained funds from the agricultural sector, a major rule of economic development.

In this (?aspect), Mr Saouma was pleased with the resolution made by the 21st OAU summit to devote 20 to 25 percent of public investments to agriculture.

In conclusion, Mr Souma said that the problems of the Sahel were the most difficult ones of the continent. If a solution can be found, then, there would be a ray of hope for Africa as a whole. The conference of the heads of states and government of ICDCS which began today in Dakar is expected to end tomorrow.

Summit Ends

AB291630 Dakar PANA in French 1333 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 29 January (PANA) — The seventh conference of the heads of state of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], which opened in Dakar on Tuesday, ended on Wednesday with the adoption of a declaration called the Dakar appeal and some important decisions. The conference of the heads of state of the ICDCS — which will be chaired during the next 2 years (1986-1988) by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf — will hold its eighth session in January 1988 in Ndjamena in Chad.

It will be recalled that the Senegalese head of state is succeeding his Niger counterpart, General Seyni Kountche, who presided over the ICDCS from January 1984 to January 1986.

The summit conference, which also admitted Guinea-Bissau as the ninth member-state of the organization, appointed for a period of 2 years Mauritania's minister of rural development as minister in charge of the coordination of the ICDCS in place of his Gambian colleague.

In the Dakar appeal, the heads of state again noted the persistence of drought and its cumulative effects, notably the desert encroachment and the degradation of the fertility of the Sahelian soil. They therefore called on the international community to support our efforts to relaunch our agriculture and implement our national plans of struggle against desert encroachment. In his closing speech, the new ICDCS chairman, President Abdou Diouf, reiterated this appeal for international solidarity and expressed the certainty that the Sahel — and beyond it Africa — cannot alone meet the challenge of drought and desert encroachment.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Ends Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi, Returns

LD291636 Algiers APS in English
1451 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 29/1/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid returned here at the end of the political talks he had with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and following the inspection and working visit in south of the country. The head of state arrived on monday in Ain-amenas in the Wilaya of Illizi coming from Hassi R'mel where he inaugurated important social and economic achievements.

Bitat Meets Mexican Foreign Secretary Amor

LD291314 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers.29 Jan (APS) — Rabeh Bitat, member of the Politburo (of the Algerian FLN Party) and speaker of the People's National Assembly (parliament), yesterday received Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States.

Their talks dealt with bilateral relations between Algeria and Mexico and their future consolidating, as well as the latest developments in various regions of the world. The two sides also exchanged views on consolidating cooperation between the two countries' parliaments and on the 75th International Parliamentarian Union session.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Threatens War With U.S. in Interview

LD292304 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2056 GMT 29 Jan 86

[French Television Channel 2 interview with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified reporter on 27 January, place not given; questions in French with Arabic translation, translated from the Arabic except where noted — recorded]

[Text][Question] Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, good evening, you have just seen these pictures with us. The U.S. warships are sailing off the Libyan coast. You personally went to meet them in a gunboat equipped with missiles. Does this mean that the confrontation has started, if I can use use your expression?

[Answer] If the maneuvers are conducted outside the Libyan territorial waters, I mean the Libyan territorial waters including the Gulf of Sidra, then they do not now concern us. If, however, they reach the Gulf of Sidra, this means they have entered Libyan territory, and this will mean that the war will definitely take place, and it will be considered as an unjustified American attack against the soil and sanctity of Libyan territory. Also, what I will propose from now onward is the banning of these maneuvers in the economic zones of the Mediterranean countries, even outside the territorial waters, because the economic zone, which is the continental shelf, contains economic activities, such as exploring for resources, gas fields, oil fields, rigs, and constructions. This is in the Libyan economic zone outside the Gulf of Sidra, and in the Italian economic zone, and the Greek economic zone and the Maltese, and the others. I will propose to these countries that they ban the implementation of military maneuvers for the United States and the others in these economic zones.

As for the Gulf of Sidra, this is a closed subject. Latitude 32 degrees 30 minutes is the beginning of the Gulf of Sidra, and it is a very sensitive gulf, which divides Libya into two parts. We will never allow any force to enter into the Gulf of Sidra, because this will mean that it will divide Libyan soil, because latitude 32 degrees 30 minutes is the line that joins Misratah with Banghazi, and anyone who crosses is considered as coming between Tripoli and Banghazi.

[Question] They say that there is a disparity between your power and the power of the United States.

[Answer] This is not important. Does this mean that the small countries whose power is not comparable with the powers that confront them should surrender? This would mean that we have to surrender the land to the strong, and we would all collapse and loose our independence. Even the power of Rance is not equivalent to the power of America and the Soviet Union. Does this mean that if it is confronted by the Soviet Union or America, then it should surrender its independence? This subject is not open for discussion. The important thing is that this is our right. If we are resorting to force as the only arbiter, then that is it, the stronger party snatches the land, and we announce that the rest have no rights.

[Question] A few days ago you said precisely: I am ready to set the Mediterranean on fire and turn it into blood.

[Answer] Of course, if Libya is subjected to aggression, this would be an unjust and unjustified aggression. Consequently, Libya will defend itself. Aggression would come from the Mediterranean, the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean and the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean. This means that the Mediterranean would become a war zone and acts of violence would be permissible in it and all the targets in the war zone would be exposed to possible destruction according to international law and the laws of war.

[Question] Col al-Qadhdhafi, you say military objectives. You realize, however, I suppose, that in Europe, in the West, your picture, especially you are, in a way, the face of terrorism.

[Answer] [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] We must understand what terrorism is so that we can know who is the terrorist. In our interpretation and in the interpretation of the world what America practices is terrorism and what the Israelis practice is terrorism. They consider our sacred and legitimate struggle for the preservation of our independence terrorism. Therefore, there is no possibility of understanding. It seems that there are various cultures and it is regrettable that in the Americans' view is that this gap should be solved by force and that force should be the arbiter. The proof of this is that reagan has no logic, he has no argument. His argument is always to threaten to use force, military maneuvers, economic siege, threatening war, or physical liquidation. I personally have been subjected to various operations that were disclosed in America. They were preparing physical liquidation operations and assassinations against me at the order of Reagan, and implemented by the CIA. Reagan should have been put on trial as a criminal and violator of the U.S. Constitution and U.S. laws. He is a terrorist because he terrorizes the small peoples, like the Libyan people, and he is terrorizing the people of Nicaragua. He terrorized and occupied the people of Grenada because they are a small people. He also arms the Israelis.

[Question] Can we consider the operations that were carried out in Rome and Vienna as forms of legitimate resistance?

[Answer] Independent states, as I have anyhow mentioned several times, who are UN members to not carry out such actions. However, the Palestinians, who are pursued by Zionism and imperialism, they see it as a suitable action in relation to their issue; to draw the attention of the world. I do not think that we are living in an era of terrorism except that of the official terrorism practiced by America against the peoples and that practiced by Zionism. The rest are merely actions carried out by peoples or groups to draw the attention of the world to their cause. If we were to consider the assassination of Indira Gandhi as a terrorist act — and we express our regret vis-a-vis this sad event — we also have to understand what motivated it; it was motivated by the fact that the Sikhs are a national-cum-religious group that wants to be independent and gain its rights. Thus, the Palestinians are a people who want to liberate their land and, hence, are forced to take actions that, we, as independent states, would not consider carrying out. However, those groups consider them useful and suitable actions. The dangerous terrorism is the official terrorism practiced by America and the official terrorism practiced by the Israelis with American weapons and American backing; the Sabra and Shatilla massacres and the running over of entire families of civilians by the Israeli tanks. Why does Reagan not protest or impose a siege or ban the sale of weapons to the Israelis, who have carried out extremely horrible acts. The question seems to be of a racist and crusader nature and Reagan is Hitler No 2. This is a new imperialism, a new Nazism resurrected to threaten world peace. At least we are in the Mediterranean Sea, let them leave us in our Mediterranean Sea. We want to maintain peace, trade, tourism, culture, and mutual interests across the Mediterranean sea and let America go to the oceans and (?arms itself).

[Question] We see you in this picture surrounded by your children; it is a beautiful picture. But you have training camps, and I do not mean on acts of terrorism. These are two contradictory pictures: the picture of the quiet man and the picture...

[Answer] [Al-Qadhdhafi interrupts] We have but one picture of peace and the defense of freedom and the support of the oppressors. In our country there are no camps that you yourself term "terrorism" [here al-qadhdhafi smiles]. First of all as far as the camps of the Palestinians are concerned, we do not consider these to be terrorist camps because these people are defending their freedom. Add to this the fact that these camps are not in Libya now, but if the Palestinian people ask for the opening of camps on Libyan soil we will accept this request because the Palestinians are a people who have a cause, and the whole world recognizes that it is a just cause. There are no terrorist camps in our country. In actual fact, the camps of terrorism are the American and Zionist camps. This, in itself, is a psychological terrorism against us; they want to psychologically intimidate us by accusing us of practicing terrorism, and of having camps. This is a lie. There are no camps in our country. On the other hand, they display military force in our territorial waters. They threaten our territorial waters, independence, and security in our own homes. In actual fact this is terrorism. This accusation is serious. This is psychological terrorism being practiced by America and Zionism against the Libyan people and against me personally. This is the most dangerous and worst type of terrorism being practiced by America and Israel.

[Question in French followed by Arabic translation, translated from the French due to poor monitorability of Arabic] Col al-Qadhdhafi, terrorism, exercises [words indistinct] the difference from your own mouth [as heard] is difficult to make. In any case thanks for these statements. We had with us in live transmission Colonel al-Qadhdhafi with the U.S. fleet still sailing off the Libyan coast. Thank you for these statements. [Interview ends and video shows Al-Qadhdhafi standing up and about to leave the studio].

6th Fleet Maneuvers in Mediterrean Reported

Naples Activity Watched

NC300717 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Naval Units of the U.S. 6th Fleet and other U.S. war vessels are continuing their belligerent naval and air exercises in the Mediterranean Sea opposite the Arab Libyan shores. These belligerent naval and air maneuvers are facing a sweeping wave of anger and condemnation among the various progressive and peace-loving circles in the world.

The U.S. terrorist maneuvers started last Friday and will continue until 31 January.

It has been learned from Italian sources that there was feverish activity in the U.S. naval forces headquarters in Naples, which is under NATO command. These activities are shrouded in secrecy. The port of Naples was the scene of movements by U.S. naval units. U.S. marines are ready and awaiting transport aboard support ships that are preparing to sail opposite Libyan shores to join the aircraft carriers *Saratoga* and *Coral Sea*. The sources added that the aicraft carrier *Guadalcanal*, the cruiser *Eagleton*, and other military support units are carrying tanks and armored vehicles and were seen moving toward the open sea.

'Zionist' Ships Involved

LD300936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jan (JANA) — Zionist vessels and gunboats are participating in the provocative exercises being carried out by the American 6th Fleet off the Libyan shores. Informed sources today reaffirmed that two Zionist vessels, helicopters of the (Hiller) type, and four fast missile-carrying gunboats have joined the American 6th Fleet to participate in the U.S. terrorist provocative threats against the Libyan Arab people. The sources said that Admiral Ben-Shoshan is supervizing the Zionist vessels and gunboats participating in these imperialist U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab people.

'Agressive' Maneuvers Continue

LD301218 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan (JANA) — American naval units of the 6th Fleet and other American warships continue their aggressive naval and air maneuvers for the 7th day in succession in the Mediterranean, off the Libyan Arab coast.

These naval and air maneuvers are taking place amid strong international condemnation, and a wave of indignation and denunciation of these maneuvers by various progressive and peace and security-loving circles in the world.

The maneuvers began last Friday and are due to continue until tomorrow, 31 January.

Letter to UN Complains of Reagan Stands

LD301557 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has sent a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations that says: The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah draws your excellency's attention to the hostile position expressed by the behavior of the American Administration in its dealings with sovereign states in a manner constituting a direct infringement on their sovereignty, and affirming the biased attitude of this administration vis-a-vis the Third World states.

The fact that President Reagan has received the leader of the so-called UNITA movement, the gang hostile to Angola, which is a member of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity, and, on the other hand, his refusal, out of enmity and bias, to meet the PLO, which is a liberation movement struggling to ensure that the Arab Palestinian people get their national rights on its land from which it had been expelled due to the Zionist aggression that still exists and continues until this hour, this attitude by a head of state like America expresses in reality only a racist and discriminatory tendency, as well as a religious, cultural, and civilizational bias, and complete partiality favoring the Israelis and the enemies of the Arab and African peoples.

Arab League Asked To Act on U.S. Boycott

LD301601 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] At the request of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, foreign ministers of the Arab states meet in the Tunisian capital today to discuss the terrorist policy followed by the head of the U.S. Administration Reagan.

The SPLAJ has called for the meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers to face up to the U.S. provocations and decisions to impose an economic blockade. At their meeting in the Tunisian capital, the Arab foreign ministers must realize the gravity of the situation; they are required to adopt decisive measures against the ally of the enemy of the Arab nation, the Zionist entity, so that this may be a lesson in the future for anyone daring to follow the line of economic and military war pursued by the Reagan administration against any Arab state. All the more since we realize that Arab assets estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars [as heard] in the Western states.

This meeting was postponed until after the meeting of the EEC last Monday, a meeting that did not lead to any measures against the SPLAJ, which would have met the objectives sought by Reagan and his ally the Zionist enemy

Tripoli TV Reports, Shows 'Challenger' Explosion

LD292212 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2004 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The explosion of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger* has evoked a tragic response among circles of American Society, which see in this incident a shabby result of U.S. technical and technological know-how in whose strategic programs flaws and gaps have been found that resulted in the destruction of this shuttle less than 90 seconds after its take-off. U.S. citizens have not concealed their dissatisfaction and have strongly confronted the U.S. official circles. The failure of the 24th [as heard] mission of the shuttle *Challenger* and its destruction before its start has also made inevitable the delay of the star wars programs, for which the U.S. Administration provides the most advanced scientific and technical space know-how, until the time when new guarantees for the safety against explosion of other U.S. space shuttles in their take-off programs are available.

The explosion of a U.S. spaceship, whose blast-off had been officially reported by international media, is a shameful result of U.S. claims to scientific superiority and techinical progress in the world. It has caused repercussions among Western and international scientific circles and world public opinion, for which Washington cannot be envied.

The shuttle *Challenger* exploded 90 seconds after taking off, while carrying a crew of seven Americans, including a teacher in social studies. It has been officially confirmed that the entire crew of the shuttle that exploded over the Atlantic has died.

It is worth recalling that the shuttle *Challenger's* mission was postponed several times owing to technical faults and bad weather.

This event is considered the worst setback to the United States in the sphere of space.

Reagan registered his disappointment and state of despair when he described the explosion as a national disaster. This state of

Reagan's reached a stage that prompted him to have the U.S. flag flown at halfstaff over public buildings and military installations and to cancel his annual address scheduled to be delivered to Congress last night.

[Video shows explosion of the *Challenger* in midair, followed by an American woman weeping on hearing the news, shots of NASA control, followed by a picture of the Atlantic where the search was mounted, and a repeat of the explosion]

Tragedy Prefered Over 'Star Wars'

LD292314 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2004 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] In a gathering of journalists yesterday after the explosion of the U.S. shuttle *Challenger*, the U.S. President said that there will be no other missions until it is decisively confirmed that the lives of humans are safe.

Safety for human life. This is what the old U.S. President says, on whose wrinkled face the pains of old age were very clear. These pains do not spare these kind of people, who burden themselves with what they cannot shoulder of the troubles of politics and the determination of the destiny of a whole people.

What happened is a tragedy according to what was expressed by the movements and statements of the U.S. President, his secretary of state and their official spokesman. A tragedy, as they say, the equivalent of which U.S. society has never seen. Seven U.S. astronauts, who are part of the U.S. strategic program for developing star wars, which is dedicated to modernizing and creating the most accurate and most foolproof means of American destruction and annihilation. The official Americans consider this as a tragedy, while the real disaster is the completion of such voyages, which export the seeds of death to outer space after the U.S. Administration has deviated them from their aspired-for goal, which is scientific research and broadening the human knowledge of what surrounds us in the universe.

It is better to destroy the instruments and means of planting human annihilation and of threatening the world than annihilating the human race, to whom America is hostile. Fate is often on a date with the high aspiration of humanity.

We wonder, according to what criteria do Reagan and his deputies measure the tragedies? We wonder, were they present in this world when Vietnam was burned, hundreds of thousands of Lebanese were annihilated, and a complete island, called Grenada, was swallowed into the American belly, which is hungry for terrorism, murder and destruction? Or are these tragedies that were witnessed by the human conscience everywhere in the world less than the tragedy of the ruined *Challenger*?

The American flags were not lowered for any of these events that hurt the human race, but they were lowered when Reagan, who insists on pretending to be young, felt hurt when one of the U.S. vehicles, which was in a direction different from the direction of the aspirations of the peoples, was destroyed.

The end of the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger* was written after a series of space trips, numbered 24 [as heard] missions planned by Washington, the CIA, and NASA, which technically supervises the star wars program. The missions of the U.S. spaceship *Challenger* commenced on 12 April 1981. Its trips followed one another under the cover of scientific explorations and research. These trips includes the secret mission of that spaceship on 25 January 1985, during which it launched a spy satellite, as the NASA officials themselves say. These trips ended yesterday with the explosion of the shuttle *Challenger*, whose crew consisted of six persons, in addition to another woman who was a teacher of social studies. She was chosen from 1,000 candidates [as heard] to be the first ordinary American citizen to go to outer space.

But probably one of the reasons for the old man of Washington to feel self-pity for his sick self is to open the doors of sympathy that are always closed in his face.

CIA Claims Cuba 'Watched Libya With Caution'

LD300947 Tripoli JANA in English 0912 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 18, Jan 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS said that CIA officials who declined to mention their names said that Cuba was one of the states that watched Libya with caution.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted the CIA officials to say in their allegations that Castro's government recently resented Libya's increasing support to Latin America's revolutionaries, so much so that Cuba drew the attention of Panama to protection against the possibility of subversive activities supported by Libya in Panama Canal.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS went on to quote the allegations of the CIA officials as saying that Libya, which had supported for a long period of time the Sandinista Nicaraguan Government attempted of late to support the revolutionaries in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Chile and Colombia.

Al-Turayki Says Morocco Committed to Defense

PM301315 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 24 Jan 86 pp 26, 27

[Interview with Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam Al-Turayki by 'Afaf Zayn in Fes; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: The U.S. Administration's threats to Libya have boiled down to an economic blockade. Do you believe that Washington is no longer considering a military option?

Al-Turayki: Unfortunately the present U.S. Administraiton has accustomed the world to its flouting of all international customs and laws. If the administration invades Grenada, makes threats against Nicaragua, and uses its intelligence service for the purpose of killing, destruction, and air piracy as it did in Lebanon where it used its battleships to bombard the Lebanese people because they rejected the 17 May agreement with Israel, then it will not hesitate to launch a military attack against Libya and carry out air piracy against Libyan planes over Libyan territorial waters. The latest such piracy was carried out against an Egyptian civilian plane. In view of all these irresponsible actions we do not preclude the possibility of the U.S. Administration launching a direct aggression against Libya. For several years we have been warning the world about the seriousness of the U.S. conspiracy against the Jamahiriyah. The latest in the series of conspiracies was uncovered by *THE WASHINGTON POST* last November when it published details of a plan to strike at Libya.

AL-HAWADITH: The U.S. threats to Libya coincided with Sudanese efforts by General Siwar al-Dhahab to bring about reconciliation between Cairo and Tripoli. The Sudanese efforts received Saudi Arabia's blessing. Do you believe that the U.S. Administration's threats sought to undermine any possible reconciliation between the two capitals?

Al-Turayki: There are no problems between Libya and Egypt. There is an Arab-Palestinian-Egyptian problem following Egypt's signing of the Camp David agreements. Libya broke off relations with Egypt within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Baghdad summit.

We believe in the importance of Egypt's role and that of the Egyptian people. We look with confidence and hope to the day when Egypt will return to the Arab nation. But we Arabs of Libya do not want an Egypt that is a party to Camp David. Let Egypt return to its original important position in the Arab world. Mediation between Egypt and Libya is out of the question. We say this through the colonel [Al-Qadhdhafi]. We are prepared to stand with Egypt if it renounces the Camp David agreements.

AL-HAWADITH: Article 12 of the unity agreement between Libya and Morocco obliges the Moroccan Army to support the Libyan Army if Libya is the target of an external attack. Should Washington resort to the military option and attack the Jamahiriyah, how will, in your opinion, Morocco reconcile the unity agreement with you and the military cooperation protocol between Rabat and Washington, the protocol that provides for facilities to be given to the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]?

Al-Turayqi: In accordance with the Arab Joint Defense Pact the Arab League unanimously decided to support Libya and to stand with it.

As an Arab country, Morocco is bound to the Arab Joint Defense Pact and to the Majdah agreement with all its provisions. We do not doubt for one moment that, should developments in the situation call for it, Morocco will fulfill all its Arab obligations. With regard to the military cooperation protocol between Morocco and the United States, I absolutely do not think that Morocco will give facilities to the RDF to be launched from its ports and airports in order to strike at Libya.

Even Egypt, which is committed to a peace treaty with Israel, clearly announced that it is against aggression against any Arab country, let alone Morocco.

AL-HAWADITH: It is believed that the aim of the U.S. Administration's threats to Libya is to embarass Morocco and to strike at the unity agreement it concluded with you by creating a crisis of confidence between the two countries of the Arab African Union. What is Libya's opinion of this?

Al-Turayki: The U.S. Administration was angered by the WAJDAH agreement and so it will not hesitate to do all it can to strike at our unity achievement with Morocco. This administration has committed disgraceful and serious actions that are worse than the possibility of it seeking to embarrass Morocco with the aim of isolating it so that it will depend on the United States as its only friend. There is no doubt that Morocco is aware of all these facts.

Syria's Al-Shar' Reiterates Support for Libya

LD292254 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2004 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stopped over today at Baninah Airport on his way to Tunis to attend the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which is to begin its work in Tunis tomorrow morning to discuss the U.S. threats and economic measures against the Libyan Arab people. [video shows Al-Shar' making a statement at the airport]

The Syrian foreign minister reiterated Syria's full support for the Jamahiriyah against the U.S. threats. He said that the Syrian stance is principled and firm, and that it stems from the distinguished fraternal relations which bind the two fraternal peoples.

[Begin Al-Shar' recording][Words indistinct] which is carried out by the imperialist and Zionist forces in the region. This Syrian stance, which is principled and firm, stems from the fraternal relations between President Hafiz al-Asad and brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Syrian and Libyan leaderships, and the two fraternal peoples. We consider that these terrorist actions, which are carried out by imperialism and by which it aims to exert pressure on the progressive countries in the region, especially on the Jamahiriyah, in order to distract these progressive countries from their national and pan-Arab course and their progressive anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Meets Al-Turayki, Klibi

LD301231 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2223 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 30 Jan (JANA) — A meeting was held last night in Tunis among fraternal Dr 'ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau Foreign Liaison, Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister, and Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general.

Brother Chedli Klibi spoke at this meeting about the results of the tour he made in Europe within the framework of Arab move to confront the American threats against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting dealt also with the preparations for convening the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting, which will be opened at 1700 hours this evening in Tunis, to discuss the American economic measures and flagrant threats against the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership.

During this meeting emphasis was made on the necessity of adopting practical measures to confront the economic measures that Reagan announced against Libya, and on the necessity of a collective Arab move to stand against American arrogance.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last night held a meeting with brother Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian foreign minister, during which a review was made of the development of the Arab current situation and the American provocations opposite the Libyan Arab shores.

Colombian Allegation on Libyan 'Terrorists' Noted

LD300052 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2256 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Colombian chief of staff has alleged that Libyans are fighting on the side of the revolutionaries in Colombia against his government's forces. The Colombian chief of staff said the revolutionaries who are working to topple the Colombian Government have set up, together with revolutionaries from Peru, Ecuador, and Central America, as well as some terrorists from Libya, a regiment under the name of America, as he put it. He said that these revolutionaries have formed an alliance with the Group of 19 fighter-revolutionaries. [sentence as heard]

The claims of the Colombian chief of staff were made during an interview with Colombian radio and reported by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The agency said the Colombian chief of staff did not mention during the interview the number of Libyans who are fighting on the side of the Colombian revolutionaries, nor the date of their arrival in Colombia. The agency added that the Department of Cauca, in Colombia, for some time now has seen intense fighting between the revolutionaries and the Colombian Government forces.

The American agency THE ASSOCIATED PRESS said officials in the U.S. intelligence service, who refused to be identified, said Cuba was one of the states that is looking with caution to Libya. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted officials of the U.S. intelligence service as saying in their claims that the Castro government is greatly dissatisfied with Libya's increasing support for the revolutionaries of Latin America, to the extent that Cuba has drawn Panama's attention to the need to protect itself against the possibility of Libyan-backed sabotage in the Panama Canal, as they claimed. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, quoting officials of the U.S. intelligence service, said that Libya, which long ago called on the Sandinistist Government of Nicaragua, which recently helped the revolutionaries in Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Chile, and Colombia. [incomplete sentence as heard]

MOROCCO

Spain Freezes Moroccan Assets in Melilla

LD291210 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Melilla 29 Jan (MAP) — A spokesman for the Moroccan population in Melilla has said in a press statement that the report about the freezing of accounts cannot be considered as devoid of truth, given the memorandum of the delegate of the Spanish Government in Melilla, Mr Andres Moreno, in the paper *MELILLA HOY* on 19 January 1986.

The Spanish memorandum says that work permits will not be renewed for all those who will not be able to regularize their situation in accordance with the aliens law. The measures also affect trade activities and bank accounts.

It is known that the text of this memo had been repeated several times over the Melilla radio station, and this has disturbed the Moroccan residents, who fear for the fate of their property and bank assets.

Police, Moroccans Clash in Melilla

LD291818 Rabat MAP in English 1250 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Melillia (Northern Morocco) Jan 29 (MAP) — At least 40 people, most of them women were injured Tuesday [28 January] in what is described as the most dramatic and violent clashes ever witnessed in the city of Melillia (a northern Moroccan town still under Spanish dominion) when police forces charged hundreds of women and children who took to the street to protest the newly passed "bill on aliens", a law considering the Moroccans living in this enclave as illegal residents.

All started when the demonstrators, most of them women with their children marched peacefully across the city to rally at "La Plaza de Espana" located at the heart of the town. The demonstration turned into clashes when Spaniards began hurling stones and other objects from balconies and windows at the demonstrators, many of whom sought refuge in mosques as police helicopters hovered above the city. Police forces, under the pretext that the demonstration was not authorized, charged the angry crowd firing tear gas and sponge-rubber bullets at the demonstrators injuring some of them.

The intervention of the police forces, backed by a 90-agent anti-riot squad that came especially from the peninsula, caused a helter-skelter among the demonstrators who made their way toward the peripherical [as received] Moslem neighborhoods where the police made many arrests.

Thousands of other Moroccans who were taken by surprise by the violent clashes found themselves trapped in Spanish neighborhoods at the mercy of Spaniards as Madrid authorities interrupted public transportation between the urban center and the largest Moroccan neighborhood called "the path of death" that was cordonned off by police forces, while helicopters hovered above Moslem wards provoking panic among the Moroccan inhabitants. The police forces carried on their action in pursuit of the demonstrators storming the main mosque of the city where 39 Moroccans were staging a hunger strike in protest against the new foreign residents law. The desecration of the mosque by police forces sparked protest and indignation on the part of the coordination committee of the Moroccan community in Melillia.

A spokesman for the Moroccan community in this enclave Tuesday evening said that Moslem shop-owners had called an indefinite general strike following the incidents.

On the other hand, a group of Spanish intellectuals voiced sympathy with the victims of the clashes and solidarity with the Moroccan community there on his part, the defender of the people Joaquin Ruize Jimenez (a sort of human rights activist elected by the Spanish parliament "the cortes") expressed regrets at the incidents and wished that peace be restored in this enclave. [sentence as received]

The Spanish daily *YA* wrote Tuesday that cohabitation in Melillia and Sebta (another Moroccan city under Spanish dominion) is becoming more and more difficult in view of the implementation of the law on aliens to become effective March.

"In these two African provinces, wrote the daily, we are witnessing the creation of a hot spot that might break loose from the control of the government and press for the search of a political and diplomatic solution".

The daily described these two enclaves as "not only a key necessary for our defense strategy but also as a problem of our domestic policy".

According to Moslem leaders in the two enclaves, the new bill on aliens would force thousands of Moroccans, most of them born in Melillia or Sebta to apply for residence permits. If refused the permits, they could be expelled.

Under the new law, aliens who cannot support themselves financially or are involved in illegal activities will be forced to leave the country.

Some 25,000 Moslems, most of them of Moroccan origin and 60,000 Spaniards live in Melillia.

The Moroccan Government is following closely the development of the situation in these two enclaves, while political parties and trade unions have throughout the past weeks voiced protests and indignation.

SUDAN

National Alliance Sends Message to Garang

JN291809 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 29 Jan (SUNA) — Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad, National Alliance enemy, left for Addis Ababa yesterday to hold more talks with Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, on solving the country's issues. Dr Taysir will convey a message from the National Alliance.

Uganda's Okello Arrives in Sudan to Regroup

JN301430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Juba, Sudan — Ugandan President General Okello has arrived in the city of Juba. He is accompanied by some of his ministers. A source in Juba has said that Gen Okello, who arrived on a helicopter on Wednesday afternoon, will return to Uganda and that he will not stay in Sudan. However, official sources declined to comment on this.

Reports say that Gen Okello has fled to Juba in an attempt to reorganize his forces and that he has control in some areas. Contacts have been held between Khartoum and Juba in this regard. A military sources has stressed that Gen Okello did not ask for political asylum in Sudan.

It is noteworthy that Gen Okello and his companions are staying in a military area in Juba.

SPLA Claims Military Successes in Ler

EA291541 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Units of Sudanese People's Liberation Army's [SPLA] Wolf Battalion under the command of Major (Doktoriot) Majer Deng attacked and overran the government Army garrison at (Lyap) in Ler District of western Upper Nile on 19 January, 1986. This has been disclosed by Radio SPLA correspondent in the area who (?said) that the enemy forces suffered considerable manpower and material losses in the attack before being completely dislodged.

According to the correspondent; the capture of Siwar al-Dhahab's garrison at Ler was accomplished by a special task force from Wolf Battalion placed under the command of First Lieutenant Michael Nyal (Ngoth).

Rebel Radio Carries Message to SPLA Chief of Staff

EA292328 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Major Elijah (Wantop) has sent a message of congratulations to Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany [member of Sudanese People's Liberation Army High Command and member of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement Executive Committee] for his appointment as chief of staff. Major Elijah [words indistinct] congratulatory message his trust in Lt Col Nyuan in running the functions of the chief of staff effectively.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Algerian Foreign Minister

LD301250 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian foreign minister, in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister and director of the presidential office; Foreign

Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and Messaoud Ait Chaalal, ambassador of Algeria to Tunisia.

Dr Ahmad Taleb Ibrahibi made the following statement: I have had the honor of meeting President Habib Bourguiba, and I have delivered to him a message from his brother President Chedli Bendjedid concerning two essential subjects: First, developments in the region in the light of the latest events; second, the consolidation of the Algerian-Tunisian bilateral relations in the domain of economic cooperation, in the context of continuous consultations.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had arrived this morning in Tunis. He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi.

Tighter Control Imposed Over Trade Unionists

LD291516 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis 29 Jan (KUNA) — A newspaper report published here today says that "tight control measures have been imposed by the Tunisian authorities on a number of members of the Executive Bureau of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT], particularly on Taieb Baccouche and 'Ali Ben Romdhane."

Mr Baccouche leads the Marxist wing of the Labor Federation, whereas Mr Ben Romdhane is considered to be closest to the trade union leader Mr Habib Achour [currently in jail]. The weekly opposition paper *AL-RA'Y*, which published this report, says Tunisian associations in France have decided to organize a demonstration on 7 February under the banner of 4 hours for Tunisia, in solidarity with the Tunisian General Federation of Labor.

The paper adds that these societies organized a demonstration in Paris in support of the Tunisian trade unions, in which Habib Ben Achour, member of the Executive Bureau of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor took part.

On the other hand, security authorities at Tunis-Carthage international airport last Sunday prevented Mr Khalifa Abid, member of the Executive Bureau of the federation, and who is also a deputy in the House of Representatives, from travelling to Dakar where he was due to pay an official visit, at the invitation of the Organization of African Unity in his capacity as chairman of the African Committee for Trade union Education.

Syrian Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Arrives in Tunis

JN291530 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Tunis this afternoon leading the Syrian delegation to meetings of the emergency session of the Arab League Council on the level of foreign ministers, which will begin tomorrow.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Calls For Halt to U.S. Exercises

EA291945 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the U.S. Government should refrain from taking any measures to increase tension in the Mediterranean Sea during its provocative military exercises there and it called for an immediate halt to the exercises being conducted in the area.

The Foreign Ministry said that as the military exercises being waged by the U.S. Administration in the Mediterranean Sea on the Libyan border are a deliberate plot against the freedom and unity of the Libyan people, revolutionary Ethiopia does not view this grave action lightly. The Foreign Ministry stated that the military exercises indicate that repeated political, economic, and psychological warfare is being waged against the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and that it is a campaign to destabilise the country and put her in a state of tension.

The Foreign Ministry said that the enromous show of military force exhibited by the United States against a small Afro-Arab country is a dangerous tendency that contradicts the act which has been condemned on an international level [as heard] and explained that in addition, the situation violates the spirit and purpose of international law as embodied in the United Nations. It explained that revolutionary Ethiopia admired the fact that America's friends and supporters have not endorsed the economic sanctions imposed by America against Libya. Ethiopia strongly condemns the dangerous military exercises and the provocative ploy which is being conducted against the friendly Government and people of Libya.

It explained the solidarity of revolutionary Ethiopia with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and called on the U.S. Government to cease its provocative acts against Libya and on the international community to give the necessary support so that peace and stability prevails in the region.

KENYA

Border With Uganda To Be Reopened 'in Next Few Days'

EA292149 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Busia, Kenya: It has been announced that Uganda will reopen its border with Kenya in the next few days to allow 40 stranded oil tank trucks to cross the border. A senior Kenyan official said today that he expected word from Kampala requiring him to start dealing with documents for vehicles wishing to enter or leave Uganda. Many of the vehicles are destined for refueling at the port of Mombasa while others are carrying coffee.

The Busia border post is an important trading center among Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire.

UGANDA

General Museveni Makes Inauguration Speech 29 Jan

EA291441 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0759 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Inauguration speech by Yoweri Museveni following his swearing in as president in Kampala on 29 January — live]

[Text] Dear citizens: I hope you will observe discipline and keep quiet, so that you can listen, because discipline is the core of success. That is why we have been able to succeed. But if you go on shouting and jostling, then you will not benefit usefully from being here. So please keep quiet and stop pushing one another.

I don't want to say much today, except to make a few points. One, nobody should think that what is happening in the last few days is a mere change of guards. This is not a mere change of guards. I think this is a fundamental change in the politics of our country. [applause] Because in Africa we have seen so much change that change has become meaningless. It is no longer change but merely turmoil. This group getting rid of that group and that group doing worse than the group it got rid of. Now, please do not count us in that category of people.

The National Resistance Movement [NRM], I think, is a clear-headed movement, with clear objectives and with good membership. Of course, we may have some bad elements even among us because we are part and parcel of the society of Uganda as it is. And in that way you may not be able to completely guard against infiltration by the wrong elements.

But since it is the deliberate policy of our movement to ensure that we uplift the quality of the politics of our country, I think it makes a very big difference from the situation in which we were, where the very people in power were themselves encouraging evil instead of trying to combat evil. I think this is a slightly different situation.

You may not be familiar with our program, because it has been mainly in the bush where many of you did not have access [laughter]. And I cannot go through it in this ceremony but I can just point out a few salient points in our program.

Point number one on our program is the restoration of democracy. [prolonged applause] The people of Africa, the people of Uganda are entitled to a democratic government. It is not a favor from any regime. It is the right of the people of Africa to have democratic governments all over the place. The people should be able to hire and fire any government. The sovereign people in the land must be the population not the government. The government should not be the masters but the servants of the population. [applause]

And in our liberated zones, the first thing we start with is the election of the village committees. Because my mother cannot go to parliament but surely she can be a member of a committee so that she can also make her views heard. [laughter] So we start with village committees wherever we are. And these village committees, (Miluka) committee, (Gombolola) committees up to the district, and then later on of course up to the national institutions like parliament. These committees right now in our zones which we control have got a lot of power. For instance, you cannot join the army or the police. Well, in our case we didn't have the police, but we had the army. You could not join the National Resistance Army [NRA] without being cleared by the village committee. [applause] You must get a recommendation from the people in your village that you are not a rogue for you to qualify to be considered to join the national army. So even our soldiers whom we have or those who are joining us from other armies, we shall have to refer them back to the villages. [prolonged applause] And even the police. [laughter]

What happens is that suppose we want 500 people, 500 soldiers from the District of Rakai for instance. Maybe 10,000 youths want to join the army. But anybody to be considered must first of all be cleared by the (Miluka) and (Gombolola) committees that so and so's son is not a rogue, he does not steal chicken in the village. [laughter] He does not abuse people. He does not stone passers-by. Then if they clear — suppose we want 500 in Rakai district, for instance. They will clear, for instance, 5,000 out of the 10,000 who were aspiring to join the army. Then the military team come and make these 5,000 run up and down. And then they choose the fittest from the physical point of view out of the 5,000 who had already been cleared by the village committees, that they are good people as people.

But if you merely come in an area and you say: Gentlemen, you run up and down and we see the one who runs fastest and that one will be the one to join the army, as normally happens, the thieves will be the fastest. [laughter] And your army will be full of... [changes thought] your army will be full of kondos [bandits]. And not only kondos. Because running fast... [changes thought] you can run fast while you are advancing or withdrawing. [laughter] So running fast cannot be criteria.

What is the criteria is the character of somebody. That must be the criteria, the first criteria — somebody's character. Is he a good character or is he a bad character? And that can only be decided by the people who live with you, in this case, the village committee. So, I was just quoting this to show you some work that could be done by the village committee.

Another work of the village committees would be to be citizens intelligence. We are tired of this state intelligence, state security, state intelligence, because they have not worked [applause]. The State Research Bureau [Amin's secret police] and national security, I don't know what, and this and that, and that — this has not worked [laughter]. But these committees, we have been using them in Bulemezi as citizens intelligence. Because what happens is that if I come to address a rally in Semuto, for instance, or Kapeka or (Nasaseke) [laughter], the first people I meet are the village — are the committee — the (Meluka) committee, the (Gombola) Committee. We even had zonal committees, which meant a combination of (Gombolas) in one zone, like for instance the (Gombolas) of (Ngombe), (Nyimbwa) and this Wakiso, (Mende). We are one zone [laughter]. We used to call it task force zone because we have our units there called task force.

Now if you come and you meet the committees in that area, they will tell you everything that is going wrong in those area. They will tell you that the [word indistinct] chiefs, the [word indistinct] chiefs are thieves. So you will know it. They will tell you that the people in the hospital are stealing drugs. So you will know it. They will tell you that the soldiers are misbehaving. And you will ask them who misbehaved. They will tell you so-and-so and you arrest him. So they will be able to be sort of a watch-dog for the population against the misusers of authority.

So, on top of these committees, of course, eventually we are going to have parliamentary elections, so that we can have a parliament which is directly elected by the people, so that we shall have combination of both the committee democracy, as well as the parliamentary democracy, as we have been having in... [changes thought] and this business — we dont want to elect you and then you go and you change sides, when you are, when you are in parliament [laughter]. That thing must also stop [applause]. You see, if you want to change sides, then you must go back and consult the people who elected you. [applause]

So, anyway, these are for the future. As of now, What I want you to know is that point number one on our political program is democracy for the people of Uganda, to which they are entitled, which is a birthright. And it is not a matter of a gift from any regime. It is a birthright. The second point on our program is security of person and property. Every person in Uganda must be asolutely secure to live wherever he wants [applause]. Any individual, any group of persons who threatens the security of our people must be smashed without mercy [applause]. The people of Uganda should only die from natural causes which [illegible] beyond our control, but not from fellow human beings who continue to walk the length and breadth of our land.

For us who were in Nairobi for the peace talks, that thing was just very painful because I was sitting there with criminals across the table [laughter] and I was being advised that you seem to be a leader, you must be diplomatic. Then I said: But diplomacy, does it also apply to criminals? [laughter] Then they said: Yes, yes. For me I saw that it was just a farce. What was going on in Nairobi was a farce. So we just kept quiet and said: OK. You know, we tried to push our case peacefully to say that the Amin elements must be excluded from the government. That the people like Bazilio [Okello] who killed people when we were all seeing who should be excluded, but our voice was a lonely voice, because there were so many pressures from the international community which is only interested in trade. [Sentence as heard] The international community does not care about how many skeletons we have here in Uganda. What they care about is for the road to be opened to that commodities can pass regardless of how many skeletons remain behind.

So we just kept quiet but we made our position very, very clear — that we were not going to take any part in any government in which criminals are involved. Then they thought they were playing us tricks. Even Okello said, he came here and told the people that by his signing the agreement they had removed the thief from the (Sarambwa). Is that not what he said? [laughter] Can you imagine the idiot having the guts to say something like that?

But for us we are not bad students. If you try to play tricks with us we play tricks with you.

If you are violent with us, we are violent with you. So, we are people who pay people in their own currency. [applause and laughter] Whatever currency you want with the National Resistance Movement, we shall pay you the exact amount of what you [laughter] require. You see, that's why we never use cowardly tactics.

I had a lot of pleasure when we were in the bush, by people saying that we should assassinate Obote; we should assassinate Muwanga; we should assassinate Bazilio. I said, why should we assassinate these fellows? By assassinating them, we are serving them, because they will die, maybe, as heroes. Somehow, some people just (?devote) enough strength and sweep the garbage to the dung-heap of history and proceed on the correct path of history. Why do you bother... [changes thought] why killing these small fellows like Bazilio? [laughter] Because if you kill Bazilio, there are other Bazilios who are also there. So, the solution is to have enough strength to sweep the whole garbage and you put it where it belongs, on the dung-heap of history.

But coming back to the question of security. Again, the security of the people of Uganda is their right. It's not a favor from any regime. No regime has got a right to kill any citizen of Uganda. No regime has got a right to beat a citizen of Uganda on any roadblock. [cheering and applause] Our soldiers — we are telling our soldiers that to abuse — only, if you want to abuse a citizen and we get hold of you and you are a soldier, we — your buttocks will know what — (?the meaning of justice), yes. As for the killing, this is absolutely out. You kill a citizen, we kill you.

And, in this struggle, when we were in the bush, we executed five soldiers of the National Resistance Army who killed citizens in Bulemezi or in Ngoma or... [changes thought] I think there was also one in Fort Portal. There's somebody who killed a [word indistinct]. These wananchi [citizens], they have got their own medicines which use to cure problems. [laughter] I don't know how effective it is. But the man thinks he's [word indistinct]. So that's his business. But this man had money. He had money and one of our soldiers conspired with a malaya [prostitute] to kill that man and take the money. This was in Ngoma, in Ngoma subcounty. Then this man was killed, and of course, we got the information because we are with the people. We got the information that one of our soldiers had killed a wananchi, because he wanted to take the money. And, of course, once you kill a human being with the National Resistance Army, and they get hold of you, then you know that you are dead. So the poor chap tried to escape and he was shot by his friends when he was trying to escape. Then there were two or three other incidents like that.

But what has been happening here in Kampala? The other time they massacred people in Luwero, and a government — a high-powered government delegation went there. You know, these high-powered delegations and excellencies, and all that. They have had this sort of thing, excellencies. Me, I don't like this business of excellence. [laughter] People in Bulemezi call me Yoweri or Mzee [old man]. They say in mzee. Mzee wa Kazi siyo mzee wa umri [An old working man is not an old man]. Now these excellencies and these honorable ministers and these high-ranking military personnel, and I don't know what other high-ranking hopelessness, [laughter] they went there to Luwero and what did you do? We were told that they had transferred the person who had killed the people in Luwero to another station.

Can you imagine? Somebody kills 100 people. Somebody kills 60 people. Even if he killed two people, and you say you have transferred him to where, to where? So, the other time when they were saying that the solution of the army was to demilitarize Kampala. You know there was such a talk, that soldiers should be removed from Kampala and be taken where. I asked them: Where are you going to take them? Because wherever you take them, they are human beings. If you take them to the national park, they will kill animals. [laughter] So where are you going to take them? The solution is to put them where they belong, in the prisons. So, you cannot say somebody has killed people here, and you transfer him to another station. Killing human beings for the National Resistance Army means that you are killing yourself, if it can be proved that you did it intentionally or with criminal negligence. If it was accidental, then that's a different matter. We can examine that. But that's for the courts, not for us.

So, our program demands complete security of person, and also complete security of property. The property of the individual must be sacred. It must not be touched by any authority. [applause] The radio cassette, the bicycle, anything small — it belongs to that individual. And even if the individual makes a mistake and... [changes thought] for instance, he's against the government or against the NRA. You have no right to take his property. Because the property is not the one which made a mistake. And the property does not belong to that individual. It belongs to the whole family. You can have an individual, an individual... [changes thought] you can have a bad head of family but have good members of the family. So that property must belong to them. So what has been happening in Kampala in the last few days (?is crazy). [Words indistinct] have been trying to mislead our soldiers and taken them into people's homes and say that these are, were, supporters of the previous government, so take their property.

This thing must stop. Because I'm now reorganizing security in Kampala, [applause] and I will lay my hands on those who are either misleading our soldiers and who are using this cover of a change of government to loot other peoples property. If somebody has made a mistake, you do it through — by the courts. The courts will deal with him. If you loot his property, will he (?say) it's a good person. What, what is the punishment there? So, the property of individuals must be, must be respected. We should have security of person. We should have security of property.

Now, coming to the third point which I would like to refer, it is the question if unity of Uganda, because the past regimes have used sectarianism very much, they have used sectarianism to divide the people so that they can use them. If you see a leader who is dividing people you should know that that leader is hopeless, because division has never been strength. Division is always weakness.

Now, if you say this one is a — he belongs to this religion, that one belongs to that tribe, what's wrong with belonging to a different religion? And how does religious matters become political matters? [applause] Religious matters are matters between yourself, you as an individual, and your creator, God. That's a matter between you and God. Your religious and your spiritual is to go to the life afterhere. [Sentence as heard]

Now, the road from here to Republic House. If a pregnant woman travels on that road. I'm sure she will get a miscarriage. now, that road — whom does it — does it harm Catholics only and forgive protestants? That bad road there, is it bad for only protestants and not for Catholics? Or for Muslims and not for Christians? Or for Muslims and not for Christians? Or for Acholis and not for Baganda? That road is bad, it is bad for everybody.

Everybody who is using that road has got an interest in having it repaired. So, therefore, all the road-users of that road have got one common aspiration, to have the road reparied. Now, if they have got one common aspiration, then how do you become divided on the basis of religion or on the basis of tribe, when your interests are similar? Don't you see that those fellows who tell you to be divided are those who want to use you for their own interests, not connected with that road. These are a bunch of opportunists who have no program, and their only program is to work on cheap platforms of division, because they have nothing else to offer which is constructive for the whole population.

For us, we believe that all the people of Uganda are good. There is no part of Uganda which is not good. Lake Katwe will get salt from Lake Katwe. And nobody can say that salt is (Chikonjo), we should not use it. [Word indistinct] Hii Ni Chumvi Nzuri? Is that salt good? No, its not good. The salt from Katwe, is it a good salt or bad; it's good. The electricity from Jinja — I think the electricity from Jinja is bad because it is [word indistinct]. [laughter] And how about the Tobacco from West Nile? The tobacco from West Nile, is it not anyanya? [laughter] Don't you think it is a good idea that West Nile is cut off with the tobacco? And how about the cotton from, the cotton from Kitgum and Lango? And how about the Karamoja, they have got, you know, some meat there. There's some meat in Karamoja. So, every part of Uganda is useful. Every people of Uganda are useful, every people of Uganda are necessary.

In fact, Uganda is actually very small, if you know. It's very small. It has got only a population of 15 million and has got only 93,000 square miles. If you compare this with Soviet Union of Socialist Republics, which occupies one-sixth of the human globe, or the United States, or Canada, or Brazil, or India — and yet some fools — Uganda is too big in their heads. And yet they are the same fellows who will go groveling before the United States, begging for hand-outs, or the Soviet Union or wherever they go to beg. Why do you divide your own people here and then you go to beg outsiders who are more organized than yourself? Because a big population, a big country — if you are an economist, a big population means a big market. Whatever you want to produce, you must have people to consume it. You need a big market, and a big population means a big population [as heard]. You need a variety of resources and a variety of resources means as large an area as possible. So, anybody who talks about the division of Uganda is actually an enemy of the people of Uganda, willingly — knowingly or unknowingly.

For us, we preach the idea of unity of Uganda. We want people to be — we can have our different individualities, tribes, religions. But this must not be used in politics, because politics is a different matter and religion is a different matter. And the tribes are — like you say this is Museveni — this one is...[addresses a member of the audience] What's your name? May I borrow your name? (Achuor) — he's (Achuor), we are, we are — he's Museveni — I'm Museveni, he's (Achuor). But we are, we are — if it now rains, we shall have a common problem [laughter]. We shall have a common problem. We need protection from the rain, all of us. [Passage as heard]

So, our individuality has nothing to do with our... [changes thought] the political programs of the country. Our religion has nothing to do with the political program of the country. Those are separate matters. Even the bible guides us on this matter. It says: Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and give unto God that which is God's. [applause] That's what the Bible says.

That's one point on our program, the question of the unity, and that's where we are strong. Our movement is strong because it has solved the question of unity among our people. We do not tolerate divisions within our movement of a tribal or religious nature, or these partners, DP [Democratic Party], UPC [Uganda Patriotic Movement], UPM [Uganda People's Congress], what? Everybody is welcome on an equal basis. That's why you find us, when our army goes in Buganda here, the people of Buganda say (amajiga ghafe, habana basseh). When it goes into the west, they say (amatageh tu). When it goes wherever it goes, it is their army, their, our army, our army; in whatever language it is our army. In fact, they don't say our army, they say (habana basseh) — our children. It is affectionate.

The person who captured (Buloba) the other day, the commander who was leading the group which attacked (Buloba), was an officer called (Oketcho). He's from West Nile. He's from Pakwach. So when I hear these idiots talking of the division between the north and the south, that division is in their heads. And those who are hoping to bank on it are going to be disappointed. [applause] I think they should dig a big enough grave for their aspirations. (Oketcho) is the one who captured (Buloba). He's a boy from West Nile.

(Kerim), he's the one who captured Masindi yesterday, yesterday but one. He's a boy from West Nile.

Dr (Bata) here — (Bata), stand up. [word indistinct] (Bata). [pause, followed by applause] Dr (Bata) is from Madi. He has been our director of medical services for all these years in the bush. [applause].

So, those bankrupt elements who are just... and ... [changes thought] you know these fellows were using these tricks because there was no clear-headed leadership (?to sift) through all this. You know, it is what we call [words indistinct] obscurantism. Obscurantism is a phenonemon where social ideas are covered by false ideas. Reality is covered by falsehood, so that what is false appears to be true and what is true appears to be false.

Now, for us, we are very clear-headed. If you are being with us, you better be very careful, better be very, very careful, because we can cut through your obscurantist schemes and go to the heart of the matter, and in the end you would be in a very bad situation. Like in the...they tried... [changes thought] Obote tried to use this business of Acholi and Langi against us, trying to say that there is a division among the Bantus, between the Bantus and the Nilotics, and that if the Bantus take over, the Nilotics will be wiped out. And we exposed him, because we would capture soldiers from Acholi, from Lango... [changes thought] treated them well, released them. And when we released them, Obote will be surprised. Were you captured? Were you arrested? Did you see Museveni? And were you miss... [changes thought] beaten up. Say I was not beaten up. I was not beaten up.

There is the time when we captured the police commander of Masindi. He was a man called (Gara). I don't know where he is now, but they say he's in Jinja. When we captured him, I talked to him, together with another soldier called (Latigo). He was also from Masindi. I talked with them. We had a cup of tea, and I told them to go back to Masindi. [Passage indistinct] National Resistance Army was not tribal, as he was trying to make it. (Gara) had [words indistinct] spent some time in Luzira, locked up by Obote because Obote did not want him to tell the truth about our resistance movement, that it was not a tribal organization; it was not a sectarian organization; it is an organization for everybody who is good, who supports right and opposes wrong. That's our line. If you are a wronger [as heard], if you are a bad element, we oppose you, whoever you are. If you are good element, we work with you. That's our line, as far as sectarianism is concerned.

Now, our other point which I should like to touch on today is the point of backwardness. African countries are very backward. Although we have got a lot of resources, but these resources have either been misused or have been underused. And the result of all this has been backwardness.

If you look at the statistics of the UN, as I was seeing them the other day, you will find that Africa is backward, is very, very many things. If you look at infant mortality, the other day on the radio I told that for every 1,000 children born alive in Africa, on the average 140 of them die before the age of 1. For the developed countries like the United States and Soviet Union, the average is that only 12 children out of the 1,000 die under 1 year. So you can see in the United States only 12 children out of 1,000 die while here 140 children die out of the 1,000. So the infant mortality rate here is I think about 10 times higher than in the other developed countries.

I also told you about the doctor. I told you that in some European countries you find that there is one doctor for every 550 persons. Here in Africa in some places you can go up to 90,000 persons per every available doctor. So there, the difference I don't know how much it is — I can't even calculate it in my head — 500 as opposed to 90,000.

You come to calorie intake. A human being who is normal and who is working is supposed to consume 3,000 calories per day.

Calories, I always translate it for my soldiers to mean petroli, yaani petroli ya mwili [body gas], because calories are the energy-giving substances which come from food, which make you work. Now an average adult doing normal duty needs 3,000 calories per day. In many African countries, we do not get anybody getting to those 3,000 calories. It is normally below, 1,000 and something. One thousand five hundred, and so forth, So our people are under-feeding.

Then you come to education. You come to road construction. You come to so many statistics which we could quote. For instance average life expectancy: In Europe on the average every human being expects to live for 70 years. Now, the average life expectancy in Europe is now 70 years. Here in Africa, I think it is 35 years.

Then you go to education. And in spite of all this backwardness, ladies and gentlemen, is there, while at the same time Africa is the most endowed continent in the whole world. [as heard] We've got everything — hydroelectric power, minerals, agricultural potential, fisheries, forestry. The weather is excellent. I went to Europe to see my children the other time, and what I saw was really encouraging as far as I'm concerned, because we are really very rich. You go to some of these places, you find that they can afford only one crop in a year because half of the year the land is under snow, or the weather is too cold to plant anything. Here we can afford three crops if we want. You can grow crops three times — maize, millet, lots of these crops which grow in 3 months — you can gorw them four times, or at least three times in a year. And yet you find that those who can grow crops once a year are giving us food aid, we who could grow crops three times in a year.

And yet you find these fellows traveling around, their excellencies, honorable ministers with flags, with what. I think somebody ought to ask these gentlemen: What have you been doing all this time? Somebody ought to ask them.

So, it is the determination of the NRM, the industries, society, modern societies must develop on two legs mainly. One leg agriculture, another leg industry. You cannot stand on one leg. Because all of us cannot be in that village there scrambling beause the land is getting smaller and smaller. This is natural as long as people are increasing in population. The land will be smaller and smaller.

Now, if you don't develop industries where will the surplus population go? You (?hear some) governments telling people: You go back to the village, but where do they go in the village? These governments they don't want their towns to be crowded. They want enough room. OK, people in Europe and in other developed countries, you always find that a higher percentage of the population lives in the towns, in industries because industries are growing. You can have two industries in that building there, one floor dealng with something else, another floor dealing with something else. So with industries you can have more activity. But not so with agriculture. Agriculture, we can also increase agricultural production even now, we can increase it much more, but still there is a limit. In the event we shall have to think of industries.

As of now everything comes from outside. When we were in the bush at sometime during the political lessons we would remove things from the household and put them in a line there. You know, cups, combs, tooth brushes, Colgate, pins, desk pins, sindano [needles] — these needles, soap, all that is imported. Toilet paper, if you happen to have it, all that is imported. Now, how can you have an economy like that where you don't even make pins to fix paper on the notice board?

When you do not make safety pins, when you don't make needles, now, what sort of economy is that? Even our forefathers were more advanced than we are now because they could prospect iron ore in the hills. They could identify that there is iron ore here. Which means that their mineral science had developed. They could say there is iron ore here, or that there is copper. (Imiringa), this is what they called copper. They could identify the mineral ore, they could melt the mineral ore and separate the metal from the ore and then shape the metal into whatever article they wanted — big knives, pangas, and what. They were more advanced. The principle of the black furnace was already, had already, taken root in our country here.

But you find now, we here in Uganda, with our professors, with our excellencies, with our honorable ministers, with all these big men and high security personnel [laughter] you know we have a very huge supply of these gentlemen but we cannot make a needle here in the sovereign Republic of Uganda [laughter]. In this sovereign republic we cannot make a needle. We cannot make toilet paper, in spite of all this galaxy of big men — his excellency the president and life-president, and presidents for life, and all these characters we have been having here, we cannot make a needle, or soap or toilet paper, which our forefathers could do. Now, there is something amiss somewhere. There is something missing. And for us we are not interested in the politics of obscurantism. We want to go to the heart of the matter. What is the problem? Because if you are a political doctor — because the leaders ought to be political doctors — they ought to be consultants. They ought to come and look at the country and say what's wrong with this country.

Like a doctor does with a patient. Then if you diagnose the disease, then you start the prescription. If we are quack doctors, then obviously we shall diagnose wrongly, and we shall of course come to know good solutions.

So that is one of our points — it is to try and overcome backwardness and we shall have to do it in a planned way, step by step, but we shall have to identify it as a major problem.

Another final point I would like to make on this point, is cooperation with some other African countries especially in our region. Because one of our weaknesses in Africa is, I have said, the small market. If you have got a small market you cannot do much. You cannot start an industry because you don't have enough people to consume what you produce. Therefore you find that industrial production is damaged because you don't have enough markets.

Originally we had an east African market, but this was messed up by ourselves, well not ourselves, I was not part of it, by the excellencies and the honorable ministers, and of course nobody asked them questions. You know some of these fellows ought to be asked questions. They ought to be asked: Why did you damage our markets? Somebody ought to ask somebody why did you damage our markets?

So it will be a cardinal point of our program also to ensure that we encourage cooperation in economic matters especially in things like transport and communications in the east African region so that we can develop these areas. We want our people to put on shoes.

This excellency who is going to the United Nations with jets and so on, he has got 90 percent of his people walking on bare feet, no shoes. And he is there competing with Reagan and with Gorbachev. That is an excellency. 90 percent of his people have no shoes, they are walking on bare feet. [laughter and applause]

So ladies and gentlemen, I don't have much to say. I don't want to waste your time; I am still appealing to these fellows who are trying to resist that they should give up and come and join us and be reintegrated. There is no point; they can't defeat us. [applause] It is a waste of time if they could not defeat us when we were 27. We started with 27 of us, mark you, and they could not defeat us, how could they defeat this army which you saw here? Mlisikia Moto [you heard fire]. Why didn't they bring these soldiers (?to sing)? What happened to our choir? Ilikuaje [how was it]? It was Jesus. Do you see them? (?You) should have heard. They have got a song which says Moto Moto Moto Uliwaka [the fire was set alight]

So, please nobody should waste his time that he can defeat us. Because first of all we have got a correct line in politics. We have got a line which attracts everybody. They have got a line which divides everybody. Secondly, our line of organization is line of organization. [Sentence as received]

Thirdly, our tactics are correct. We have never made a mistake in either strategy, calculation, or tactics for calculation. So it is just a waste of time, and I am therefore appealing to these brothers not to spill more blood of especially these poor, you chaps, who have been used by those who know better. They should come and put...[changes thought] I have put out an announcement that they should report to the central police station and then they will be transferred to Mbuya barracks or whatever other barrack there is. Then we can reorganize them and then vet those whom we can include in the new army and those who cannot be included in the new army. They will be rehabilitated and given means of livelihood in the villages and then beocme good citizens and then we will go on with the business of national affairs.

Now, another thing I would like to speak about, to mention. Our soldiers have been taking government cars. This has caused a big of — that was the only thing which I have — you were talking about. [Sentence as received] Our people do not take private cars. I don't think any previous person can say that our soldiers took private cars. I don't think so. Or, if that happened, I don't think those were our soldiers.

But it has been our policy all along to take government vehicles, those who are fighting with [as heard] the government. Now when they came here to...[changes thought] and when we were coming to attack Kampala, I did not brief the soldiers in detail, what they were going to do. Because I did not want to leak the information that we were going to attack Kampala, because it would have leaked prematurely. So we told them that we are going to punish criminals wherever we find them. So, we (?can't) punish criminals until they found that the (?large) criminal was [laughter]... [sentence incomplete] So we did not have time to brief them that — not to do this, that the situation has changed, and so on and so forth.

But for now we are going to put out an order, telling our soldiers that now there is a government — they are the government themselves. They should not take government vehicles [laughter]. They should now protect government vehicles [applause]. Thank you very much. [applause].

'Mass Defection' of Army Soldiers to NRA in Jinja

AB280854 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 28 Jan 86

[By Jengo Mukyusa]

[Excerpt] Kampala, Jan 28 (AFP) — Police officials from the eastern town of Jinja this morning said there had been mass defections from the Uganda army battalions there as soldiers from the ethnic south joined National Resistance Arvmy (NRA) guerrillas who took Kampala at the weekend.

"The situation is calm and we are OK," said one police officer in Jinja interviewed by telephone. "The soldiers who joined the National Resistance Army are now collaborating with the NRA and they are patrolling the streets together." He was unable to say when the NRA entered Jinja, Uganda's second largest city 50 miles (80 km) east of the capital, "because all of them are wearing the same uniforms."

Public transport between Kampala and Jinja has not yet resumed despite the police reports that the NRA had gained control of the town.

Night shooting has virtually died down in Kampala, to be replaced by drumming and singing, mostly in the surburbs, by residents celebrating the fall of the Military Council government after less than six months in power.

National Resistance Army's Future Actions Outlined

EA291202 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Jan 86 p1

[Excerpt] The NRA is expecting to grab Bombo and Nakasongola military bases, 30 and 90 kilometres respectively on the Gulu northern road. The NRA spokesman did not anticipate much resistance. The initial shock of the capture of Kampala and the fleeing of Gen Tito Okello and Lt-Gen Basilio Okello were demoralising to the rest of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], a knowledgeable military analyst told *THE STAN DARD.*

With the capture of these four strategic towns, the NRA must now brace for the northern region, which comprises the West Nile, the home province of dictator Idi Amin and former Defence Minister Wilson Toko, who was reported to have been injured during the fierce battle for the control of Kampala. West Nile is also the home of the former Uganda National Army [FUNA] and Uganda National Rescue Front [UNRF] of Brigadier Moses Ali. These two factions are said to have troops numbering 15,000 men.

FUNA and UNRF were reported to have put up a stiff fight in central Kampala against the NRA. Two thousand soldiers are believed to have died during last weekend's fighting. The battles were reportedly deadly around Radio Uganda, the General Post Office, the Central Bank and on Entebbe road.

And yesterday in Kampala the NRA were picking up hundreds of bodies in the streets and the suburbs. In one incident alone more than 200 bodies were picked up, seven miles on the Kampala-Entebbe road. Another 70 bodies were collected from the golf course area, only half-a-mile away from parliament. More bodies were still lying in the various parts of the capital.

The other group of soldiers that the NRA will now have to face is the Acholi, who reportedly withdrew from Kampala long before the whistle was blown. The Labwor Dwong Group of semi-trained soldiers, who reportedly were the force behind the overthrow of former President Milton Obote on July 27, last year have returned to their base, 20 kilometres north of Kitgum, near the Sudan border. Together with the UNLA officers and men who fled the Kampala fighting, the Labwor Dwong are said to have swung into action to draw up plans for the recapture of Kampala.

Gen Tito Okello and Lt-Gen Basilio Okello were reported yesterday to have flown in helicopters from Ktigum to Fudan. Each general fled from Kampala in his helicopter, the property of the people of Uganda.

Other reports from Kampala said former Vice-President Paulo Muwanga was at the state house, Entebbe, under the protection of Museveni's men. Mr Muwanga has been under house arrest at Entebbe since he was sacked by Gen Okello as prime minister on August 25, last year. Sources close to the NRA said Mr Muwanga will be charged before a court of law for crimes against humanity.

Mr Museveni is reported to have no love left for the former defence minister who presided over the fight against Museveni's guerrillas in the so-called Luwero Triangle during Dr Obote's second term of office.

Other military officers who served Gen Okello's six-month-old government are free in Kampala, sources said. They include chief of staff, Major-General Z. Maruru, Col Langoya and Brig Oketcho, all members of the dissolved Military Council.

CHAD

Popular Movement for Liberation Breaks From GUNT

AB271823 Paris AFP in French 1640 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Lagos, 27 Jan (AFP) — Aboubakar Abdelrahman, founding president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT-3d Army), announced on Monday that his movement which was formerly associated with the pro-Libyan GUNT (Transitional National Union Government), has broken off with the latter. He called for the "immediate withdrawal" of Libyan forces from Chad. "Any presence of foreign forces on the Chadian soil only helps to fuel civil war and prevents the attainment of peace in the region," Mr Abdelrahman stated in an interview in Lagos. Mr Abdelrahaman was on several occasions contested by the MPLT base and was residing in Libya. As he did in the past, Mr Abdelrahman also called for the "suspension of all military aid to the Ndjamena regime by the French Government." Mr Abdelrahman affirmed that the MPLT which is only popular in the islands of Lake Chad and supported by Nigeria, has about 5,000 armed troops.

Bardai Questions Habre Reconciliation Policy

AB270944 Paris AFP in French 0742 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Niamey, 27 Jan (AFP) — The radio of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, Armed Opposition to the Ndjamena Regime) denounced on Sunday evening "Hissein Habre's bogus policy of national reconciliation" and accused the Ndjamena government of engaging in "a bloody repression" against those who have thrown their lot with it.

GUNT's official organ, Radio Bardai monitored in Niamey, also accused the Ndjamena authorities of engaging in "a veritable repression for political offenses" against the youth and affirmed that several arrests described as "bloody repression" took place recently in the Chadian capital.

Finally, Radio Bardai announced that the persons who were "dragged" into joining the Ndjamena regime in November and December are being subjected to "pressures." It should be recalled that those who joined the regime included thousands of Codos (guerrillas in the southern part of the country), the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CAC-CDR) comprising intellectuals, and General Djibril Negue-Djogo's Chadian Democratic Front (FDT) comprising notably former ministers.

GABON

Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Begins Visit

AB291615 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] After the visit to Libreville last November of Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Caid Essebsi, the Gabonese capital this morning welcomed Mohamed Mzali. The Tunisian prime minister was accompanied by Mohamed Kraiem and Mahmoud Mestiri, minister of transport and secretary of state for foreign affairs, respectively. The coming of the three Tunisian officials to Libreville is aimed at finding ways and means of strengthening relations between Tunis and Libreville — relations which are governed by a joint commission whose first session took place in November 1985 during the visit of the Tunisian foreign affairs minister to Gabon. These relations are principally based on the cultural, scientific, technical, economic, and commercial sectors. Tunisia contributes to the training of Gabonese cadres in various Tunisian institutes and commercial studies.

RWANDA

Habyarimana, Mobutu Pledge To Strengthen Ties

AB282115 Paris AFP in French 1301 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Kigali, 28 Jan (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who arrived in Kigali yesterday on a 3-day friendly visit, and his Rwandan counterpart, Juvenal Habyarimana, have pledged the determination of their countries to strengthen their bilateral relations.

Speaking at a banquet in honor of President Mobutu, the Rwandan head of state said: "Rwanda wants to remain resolutely faithful to its policy of good neighborliness." President Mobutu pointed out that the two countries have signed cooperation agreements in all fields and expressed the view that these agreements "constituted an ideal legal framework to enable both peoples to further strengthen their ties."

The two heads of state also strongly condemned the policy of the Pretoria regime in South Africa and in Namibia.

"The scream of anguish uttered by our South African brothers who live under apartheid and oppression will eventually be heard, the march of history being irreversible," said Marshal Mobutu who added that Zaire and Rwanda "will join efforts with all other peace- and justice-loving members of the international community in order to eventually succeed some day in ending these iniquitous and anarchronistic situations."

ZAIRE

AZAP Reports Uganda's Museveni Met by Mobutu

AB300817 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1837 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Goma, 29 Jan (AZAP) — Five days after taking power in Kampala, where he was given a massive welcome, and only a few hours after he was sworn in as the president of the Republic of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni reserved his first outside visit for the people of Zaire.

In fact, the new Ugandan head of state arrived in Goma at 1330 where he was greeted by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko who was waiting for him at the airport. Militants of Goma also gave a particularly enthusiastic welcome to this august guest who comes from an area in Uganda near the Zairian border adjacent to northern Kivu.

President Museveni, wearing a camouflage uniform, accompanied by President Mobutu Sese Seko, joined his Kenyan and Rwandan counterparts at the presidential residence in Goma where they will hold talks on developments in the situation in Uganda and future prospects.

Zaire, Kenya, and Rwanda are countries that have common borders with Uganda.

Kigali Reports on Communique

EA291926 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1630 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Report on joint communique signed by the presidents of Rwanda, Zaire, Kenya, and Uganda at a 4-power meeting in Goma, Zaire, on 29 January]

[Text] During his closing speech following the visit to Rwanda by the Zairian head of state, President Habyarimana said that today, the last day of the visit by President Mobutu had been a fruitful one. He was referring to the summit which took place in Goma this morning with President Mobatu Sese Seko of Zaire, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, and the Kenyan head of state, Daniel arap Moi. The meeting mainly discussed issues concerning the latest developments in Uganda and in the region in general.

Here are the contents of the joint communique signed a few hours ago following the four-power meeting between the presidents of Rwanda, Zaire, Kenya and Uganda:

On the invitation of the president of the Republic of Zaire, his excellency citizen Mobutu Sese Kuku Ngbendu Wa Zabanga, marshal of Zaire: the presidents of Rwandan Kenya and Uganda; his excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the MRND president and founder, president of the Republic of Rwanda; his excellency honorable Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya; and Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, met in Goma, Republic of Zaire, today Wenesday, 29 January 1986, to exchange views on the political changes in the region.

The three presidents were briefed by their brother, President Yoweri Museveni, on the political and security situation in Uganda. He assured his brother presidents that the situation in Uganda is rapidly returning to normal and that a broad-based government of national union is in the process of being formed in conformity with the Ugandan peace agreement signed in Nairobi on 17 December 1985. The three presidents expressed the satisfaction at progress achieved to restore peace and security in Uganda and pledged support for their colleague in his efforts.

Regarding this, the four presidents renewed their commitment to the principles of good-neighborliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of the states in the region by external forces.

After reviewing the economic, social and cultural cooperation in the region, the four presidents agreed to intensify further their efforts in those areas.

The presidents of Rwanda, Kenya, and Uganda expressed their gratitude for the exceptionally warm welcome which was accorded them by his excellency the president of the Republic of Zaire, the executive Council and the Zairean people. Following friendly talks the four presidents, decided to hold regular consultations between themselves and with other neighboring countries.

They accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Ugandan president to hold the next meeting in Kampala, Uganda in March 1986.

That was the joint communique following the Goma meeting. It should be said now that the Goma meeting constituted a remarkable diplomatic entry into the [word indistinct] scene by Uganda's strongman, Mr Yoweri Museveni, the chairman of the National Resistance Council who seized power in Kampala a few days ago. We should also note the very popular welcome he received in Goma from his Zairian counterpart at the airport as well as from the people of Goma who thronged to the airport to give the Ugandan strongman an ovation. That was what we could gather from the meeting for the moment.

BENIN

Tunisian Prime Minister Ends Visit, Departs

AB291555 Parakou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, who arrived in our country yesterday for a 24-hour visit, was seen off this morning by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, Romain Vilon Guezo. It must be noted that Mr Mzali had a very busy morning. Accompanied by Romain Vilon Guezo, he laid a wreath at the Monument of Martyrs in Cotonou in the presence of central authorities of our party and our revolutionary state as well as a crowd of militants of the Beninese revolution.

Afterward, our guest went to the presidential palace where he met our great comrade in arms, Mthieu Kerekou. During a decoration ceremony, Mr Mzali, on behalf of President Bourguiba, decorated the head of state with the Tunisian Order of Merit. In response, President Kerekou praised efforts of President Bourguiba, whom he elevated to the dignity of the Great Cross of the National Order of Benin.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Visits Bobo Dioulasso; Comments

AB291740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The seventh summit conference of the heads of state and government of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] will open in Dakar tomorrow, Tuesday. The head of state has left for Dakar but he made a stopover in Bobo Dioulasso where he was interviewed by Philippe Bessin.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] We deemed it necessary to make a stopover in Bobo in order to contact the local authorities and to enquire about the progress of certain projects such as the construction of the airport.

[Bessin] Recently, there were rumors that seemed to say that there are frictions between Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast concerning the Abidjan-Niger Railroad Company. What are the real facts?

[Sankara] I discussed this with President Houphouet-Boigny during the Yamoussoukro summit conference and we reached an agreement between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. In any case, as we said to each other, we can make decisions without it being necessary for the heads of state to consult each other and hold discussions. [Sentence as heard] You will see in the days ahead. And I would like to reassure the comrade militants of Bobo Dioulasso that Bobo Dioulasso is our economic capital and that it remains and will always be our economic capital. Therefore, whatever concerns the vitality of Bobo Dioulasso is particularly dear to us. This is also why we will fight with all our might to safeguard this gain.

[Bessin] Recently, during the meeting of solidarity among peoples, you launched the popular effort for investment. What do you think are the reactions of the militant Burkinabe people?

[Sankara] Yes, the people's reactions are difficult to foresee, particularly as we are at the stage of speeches and of projects to be announced. But very soon, and here in Bobo particularly, we will see certain striking realizations that will not fail to result in joy and happiness for the militant people in the province and also of the whole country. Besides, I intend to return here to attend to some of the projects in Bobo Dioulasso.

[Bessin] There is also the problem of the airport of Bobo. You are now on the site. When will the work finish?

[Sankara] The work is of good quality and I think that the deadline will be respected to the satisfaction of all those who use the airport. And we will thus make of this runway one of the best of the subregion. [end recording]

Burkina-Netherlands Talks Begin in Ouagadougou

AB291950 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Burkinabe-Netherlands periodic consultations began this afternoon at the conference room of the ONERA [expansion unknown] in Ouagadougou. The Netherlands delegations was led by Mr Van (Turem), head of mission. The Burkinabe side was led by Damo Justin Barro, minister of financial resources, and included representatives of ministries involved in the recent consultations. On the whole nine ministries will present their projects to the Netherlands counterparts during the consultations, which will end on 31 January.

GHANA

Delegation Returns From Bulgaria, DPRK, USSR

AB292140 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] A 2-member government delegation, led by the political counsellor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel Assase, has returned home after visit to Bulgaria and the DPRK. The visit was at the invitation of governments of the two countries.

While in Bulgaria, the delegation signed a document setting out in broad detail areas of mutually beneficial cooperation between the CDR's and the National Council of Fatherland Fronts. Elements in the document include exchange of visits aimed at developing a deeper and better familiarity with the processes of revolutionary transformation, which began much earlier in Bulgaria and in Ghana since 31 December 1981. The objective is to facilitate the process of mutual learning and the intelligent and creative application of new insights to accelerate the pace as well as structure the character of the process of change in both countries with particular reference to work within the CDR's.

In the DPRK, the delegation held useful discussions with leading officials of the Workers Party of Korea with the view to strengthening further the existing bonds of cooperation between Ghana and North Korea. During a courtesy call on the great leader Kim Il-song, the delegation took the opportunity to brief him on the situation in Ghana, with special reference to the tremendous possibility for revolutionary transformation, and the gains of the people since the inception of the 31 December process. The great leader conveyed his highest regards to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council].

On its way to the two countries and back, the delegation made brief stopovers in Moscow and had discussions with representatives of the party and government as well as leading members of the World Peace Council on possible areas and forms of assistance to the CDR's.

Nation To Export 400 Tons of Rubber to Romania

AB290748 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Ghana Rubber Estates Limited is to export 400 tons of processed natural rubber to Romania. The processed natural rubber is already at the Takoradi harbor awaiting shipment. According to the Ministry of Industry, Science, and Technology, this is in fulfillment of a trade pact between Ghana and Romania. It said last year the rubber estate exported 500 tons of rubber, in 2 batches of 200 and 300 tons to Romania under the agreement. The statement said the company is expected to export provisionally 500 toms of rubber to Romania next year, but this is subject to the rehabilitation of its plant.

During a visit to the factory at Bonsaso, the secretary for industries, science and technology, Dr Francis Acquah, assured the company that the government is doing everything possible to rehabilitate it to enable it increase its exports. The statement said, at discussions between the secretary and management, it became clear that the export drive will have no effect on the supply of raw materials to feed the local industries that rely on the company for their supplies.

Guinea

Mitterrand Adviser Penne Meets Lansana Conte

AB290853 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Guy Penne, President Mitterrand's adviser for African and Malagasy Affairs, who arrived in the country yesterday, held private talks this afternoon with President Lansana Conte in the presence of Major Jean Traore, member of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and minister of foreign affairs, Edouard Benjamin, minister of planning and international cooperation, and Henri Rhetore, the French ambassador to Guinea. In the morning, Guy Penne held a working session with Jean Traore, and Edouard Benjamin, before leaving for Los, where he visited the Tamara park.

IVORY COAST

Debate Focuses On Issue of Presidential Vacancy

AB291405 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
29 Jan 86 p 9

[Excerpts] In accordance with the traditions of democracy and of the no less stormy traditions of parliamentary debates, yesterday morning's discussion of the bill presented by Mr Lazeni Coulibaly, keeper of the seals and minister of justice, was most enriching and useful. The debate concerned mainly the procedure of informing the Supreme Court in the event of the post of president of the Republic becoming vacant. Article 11 [of the Constitution] amended on 12 October 1985 stipulates that the Supreme Court, which is constitutionally competent to verify the vacancy of the post of president of the Republic, is informed by the government.

The newly elected deputies and some of their older colleagues asked for more clarifications: Who within the government will have the duty to inform the Supreme Court? Some other deputies wanted to know the deadline within which should take place the information of the Supreme Court and the latter's verification of the vacancy of the post of president of the Republic.

During yesterday's session, Minister Lazeni Coulibaly said: "In the practice of government in our country, when the president of the Republic is temporarily hindered (for example when he travels abroad), it is one of the ministers of state who acts as president of the Republic. The government is an institution and, as such, it is permanent. Therefore, there will always be someone to inform the Supreme Court."

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister on RSA; Sierra Leone Ties

AB292150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, has called for concerted action by member states of the OAU to speed up the attainment of independence by Namibia and the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa. He exphasized that the Pretoria regime and its collaborators must realize that there is no other nonbloody strategy for peace in the territory than negotiation with the black majority in South Africa. Minister Blamo was speaking recently in an interview with the Nigerian press in Lagos, where he is personally attending the OAU Liberation Committee meeting.

Answering a question on Sierra Leone-Liberia relations, Minister Blamo said both countries have always enjoyed cordial relations. He said even with the closure of the borders both governments dispatched their respective vice presidents to the inauguration of the presidents of the two countries. Dr Blamo pointed out that President Doe is determined to forge closer bonds of friendship with President Joseph Momoh and his government.

Further on Release of Suspects in Coup Attempt

Investigators Release 14

AB291738 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Ministry of National Security has announced the release of a number of persons arrested following the November 12 abortive invasion. Those ordered released are: Sah Bober, Alexander Wakor, Joseph Gonor, Charles Johnson, Charles Brooks, Samuel Smith, and Malbur Poloye. Others ordered released are Freeman Wonder, Maurice Teh, Stanley Konor, Thomas Peh, Sylvester Fokpa, (Tinjen) Paul, and Harold (Klemensa).

They were ordered released by the special Board of Investigations and approval of President Samuel Doe. The 14 released persons have been in detention for their alleged involvement in the November 12 abortive invasion.

31 Reported Released

AB291922 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 29 (AFP) — Thirty-one more people arrested for their alledged involvement in the November 12 abortive coup against President Samuel Doe have been released for "lack of sufficient evidence to prosecute them," the Ministry of National Security said today.

Justice Minister Jenkins Scot said 14 of the detainees were released in Monrovia based on the recommendation of the special board of investigation of citizens allegedly involved in the coup plot. The group included former police Criminal Investigation Division Director Joseph Gono.

A rural newspaper, *BONG CRIER*, said the remaining 17 were employees of the government's own agricultural development project in Bong County in central Liberia and the area's central agricultural research institute. The paper said that the 17 men, including [words indistinct] to resume the duties they performed prior to their arrest.

The releases bring to 110 the number of prisoners freed in connection with the coup since President Doe was sworn in as civilian president earlier this month. Those released include 60 police officers.

Last week, Mr Doe ordered 192 common law criminals released from Monrovia's central prison, saying the amnesty was motivated by the "goodwill of God and love for my fellow men."

MALI

Moussa Traore Returns From ICDCS Summit

AB300827 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this afternoon from Dakar where the head of state participated in the seventh conference of heads of state of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS].

Joint Commission With France Holds Meeting

Nucci Arrives

AB291030 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate to the minister of external relations in charge of cooperation and development, arrived late this morning to take part in the deliberations of the 24th session of the French-Malian joint commission, which opened at the Autonomous Sinking Fund headquarters this afternoon. The opening session was jointly presided over by Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and the French minister in charge of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci.

In his welcome address, Minister Beye particularly recalled the fruitful cooperation existing between Mali and France.

[Begin Beye recording] Mr Minister, thank you for the great French people's age-old and permanent friendship for us, which, once again, you prove through your high-powered delegation including top functionaries from all the French departments. Certainly, your visit is short, however, it shows the great sacrifices you make particularly and to personally to strengthen the cooperation existing between Mali and your country. Another proof of this sincere and great friendship is our excellent relations in general and the exceptional quality of our relations of cooperation. In fact, our relations are excellent because they have developed in a serene climate thanks to the sincere friendship existing between our two illustrious leaders, President Francois Mitterrand and Moussa Traore, and the esteem they hold for each other. This is also possible thanks to the two heads of state's strong desire to work for peace, a true peace, which is based on a new order [word indistinct] and well balanced.

Mr Minister and dear friend, the need for this order is felt by the French head of state, his excellency President Mitterrand, whose clear stands and decisive acts have conferred a well deserved title on him, that of the champion of the Third World. This title, after all, shows the humanism of this leader who so happily embodies the great virtues of the French people.

Another sign of France's friendship for Mali, therefore for Africa, is France's clear stands concerning the crucial apartheid issue. France's positions concerning this obnoxious policy is well known to all Africans and particularly to people here in Mali, where we consider our southern African brothers' cause as ours.

Mr Minister, in the past, like today, your country has steadily and firmly supported the Malian people's efforts. Our (?various priorities) have been continuously taken into account. Concerning the main points of our development policy and of our development plan, that is (?health) [word indistinct], and self-sufficiency in food, who can fail remember the considerable efforts you have made to send emergency aid when and where it was required? [End recording]

As for Christian Nucci, he said that this joint session will help take stock of their cooperation and map out future actions.

[Begin Nucci recording] Mr Minister and dear friend, allow me to come back to some points. In fact, your government has been confronted with various (?serious problems). You solved the first one many years ago by working out a food strategy to ensure food security for each Malian by 1990. The second problem is that your country has been confronted with employment problems as you have pointed out and as the head of state told me this morning.

French assistance and other foreign assistance must go together to help establish small-and medium-size enterprises, especially, in the food-crop sector, which, according to us, is likely to generate employment and reduce the rural exodus to Bamako, Segou, and (?Mopti) regions. This year, we will set up a liaison structure between the Association of French Farmers for International Development and the National Direcorate for Cooperation at the Ministry of Agriculture. This structure will help to train the members of the Malian cooperatives and help them establish and manage the new enterprises. Moreover, we will contribute to the European Fund for Assistance to Enterprises to help solve the problems of the new graduates and those dismiised from the public sector.

Before meeting this afternoon for this meeting, I had the opportunity to discuss this problem with the minister of education. It is obvious that any effort of manpower training to help ensure the minimum needs of the rural areas will receive our support, provided that we define together the best orientations and (?methods). [End recording]

Statement Issued

AB291450 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The 24th session of the Mali-France Joint Cooperation Commission ended this afternoon at the Autonomous Sinking Fund Headquarters. The closing ceremony was jointly chaired by (Makine Guibou Kourissita) of Mali, and Mr (Lenos) of France. In the press communique issued after the meeting, the director general of cooperation, (Kaine Guibou Kourrisita), said that the two delegations examined new projects, as well as the major objectives of Mali's economic and social development plan.

[Begin (Kourissita) recording] During the meeting, which took place at the conference hall of the Autonomous Sinking Fund Headquarters, the two delegations first examined projects currently being implemented, and went on to examine new ones, in addition to the major objectives of the Malian plan for economic and social development, that is: the implementation of a food strategy aimed at ensuring self-sufficiency in food production for Mali through better control of water resources; increased and active participation of rural dwellers in the development effort at the village level; drought and desert encroachment control through a program of vegetation growth and the rehabilitation of deteriorated areas; information and mobilization of the people; education and youth training; reduction in the negative effects of the country's landlocked state through the implementation of a food strategy [words indistinct]; professional training and job creation for contolling urban migration, and reduction in unemployment and underemployment of young graduates.

The French delegation praised in particular the Malian Government's economic and financial recovery effort, which partly owes its success to French aid. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the implementation of several projects financed by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, and the Aid and Cooperation Fund. They expressed satisfaction with the overall positive achievements made in cooperation between France and Mali since the 23rd session of the joint cooperation commission, and expressed the hope that this dynamic and fruitful cooperation would be strengthened and developed in all sectors. The French delegation took note of the desire of the people and government of Mali to intesify youth training and job creation.

The Malian delegation thanked the French government for its appreciable help in the implementation of the program for the reorganization of cereal production, as well as for the huge amount of public aid granted the Malian people and government. The Malian Government also thanked the French Government for its inestimable aid in the implementation of the structural, and monetary programs of the Republic of Mali.

The French delegation expressed thanks to the Malian Government for the warm and friendly welcome it received during its visit to Bamako. The meeting took place in a very cordial and trusting atmosphere. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the exemplary nature of cooperation between France and Mali.

The next session of the France-Mali Joint Cooperation Commission is expected to take place in Paris in 1988. [End recording]

Nucci Leaves for Abidjan

AB291031 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The French minister for cooperation, Mr Christian Nucci, left Bamako this morning for Abidjan. Mr Nucci arrived in Bamako yesterday where, jointly with Alioune Blondin Beye, he presided over the 24th session of the French-Malian joint commission for cooperation.

NIGER

Gen Kountche Returns From Dakar ICDCS Summit

AB292200 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, returned to Niamey this afternoon from Dakar where he participated in the seventh summit meeting of the heads of state of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel.

NIGERIA

Egypt's Ghali Delivers Mubarak Message

AB291535 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] A 4-man delegation from Egypt delivered a special message from their country's leader to President Ibrahim Babangida. President Babangida observed that as two of the leading countries in Africa, Nigeria and Egypt should use their influence to get the Western nations to see the danger in the perpetration of the obnoxious apartheid policies by the regime in South Africa. He said that Nigerians appreciated the efforts of Egypt to decrease tension in conflict areas of the Middle East and expressed the hope that the efforts will be fruitful.

The leader of the delegation and minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, called for the strengthening of existing relations between the two countries.

SENEGAL

France's Nucci Arrives for Joint Meeting

AB292154 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 29 Jan (AFP) — Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the foreign minister in charge of cooperation and development, arrived today in Dakar from Freetown (Sierra Leone) for a 24-hour visit.

Mr Nucci will co-preside over the closing session of the eighth session of the French-Senegalese Ministerial Committee meeting, which opened Monday in Dakar.

SIERRA LEONE

Parliamentary Elections Planned For May

AB291140 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Freetown, Jan 29 (AFP) — Parliamentary elections are to be held in May, Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh has said here in the capital of the West African state.

General Momoh, who took over last November from veteran leader Siaka Stevens, made the announcement yesterday to a political delegation that visited him. He said the poll was aimed at giving him a fresh parliament and allowing the selection of a new team of ministers. The president promised that he would ensure the elections were free and fair and devoid of thuggery and vandalism.

Meanwhile former First Vice President S.U. Koroma said at a political rally in his Port Loko constituency that he would contest the coming elections. He vowed to stay in politics "for as long as his people want him to be."

After the November presidential election, Mr Koroma had retired to his farm in Port Loko, 74 miles, (118 km) from Freetown.

Sierra Leone, a country set up as a British protectorate in 1896 and given independence in 1961, has only one legal political party, the All-People's Congress.

Joint Statement Issued With Egypt's Ghali

NC291552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Exerpt] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA) — Egypt and Sierra Leone have affirmed that peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through a total recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to determine their own future. Both countries also demand that Israel withdraw from all Arab territory occupied since 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem. These positions are contained in a joint statement that has been issued on the 4-day visit to Sierra Leone by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. During his visit, which ended yesterday, Ghali delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh.

In the joint statement, both countries emphasized the need to settle African disputes and problems through peaceful means in order to safeguard the continent from foreign intervention. Regarding Chad, both countries expressed their total support for the efforts being made to achieve a national reconciliation that would allow this country to enjoy peace, unity, and independence. The two countries also emphasized their deep faith in the need to implement OAU resolutions to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Sahara problem.

The statement condemned the policy of racial discrimination being pursued by the South African regime, as well as the terrorist practices directed against the Frontline States. The statement also called for the prompt and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 455 of 1978 on Namibia's independence.

On the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, both countries reaffirmed their full support for this important organization in its efforts to establish peace and security in the world. They also expressed their total adherence to the principles and goals of the UN Charter and were agreed on the need to consolidate the Nonaligned Movement and its role.

The two countries reasserted that they would remain faithful to the OAU and its principles in its capacity as the basic framework for cooperation and solidarity among African countries. They expressed their satisfaction with the positive (?results) achieved at the 21st OAU conference in Addis Ababa last July. They affirmed their compliance with the Lagos plan for action and the Addis Ababa declaration on African economic cooperation.

The statement noted that the talks held between Dr Butrus Ghali and Sierra Leonean Foreign Affairs Minister (?Abdelkarim Karumi) demonstrated identical views on African and international issues and on bilateral relations.

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Briefs Envoys on EEC-Frontline Talks

MB290813 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, African diplomats accredited to our country were briefed on issues connected with the forthcoming meeting between the ministers of foreign affairs of the Frontline States and EEC; the meeting is due to take place in the Zambian capital from 3 to 4 February. The African countries' representatives and Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the minister of external relations, examined issues connected with the Lusaka meeting.

Afonso van Dunem Mbinda also received jointly the ambassadors of Zambia and Tanzania accredited in Luanda, the ambassadors of Great Britain and the FRG, as well as the ambassador of (?Zaire).

Also yesterday, Comrade Venancio de Moura, the deputy minister of external relations, received the ambassadors of the GDR, Belgium, and PLO.

The audience granted by Comrades Afonso van Dunem Mbinda and Venancio de Moura centered on the examination of biliteral issues.

Envoy to UN Views Savimbi Visit to U.S., RSA Policy

Underlines Flexibility

MB292010 Luanda ANGOP in French 1910 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, has underlined the Angolan Government's flexibility during negotiations with U.S. and South African delegations. During these negotiations Angola has always presented constructive proposals to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

On this issue, Eliso de Figueiredo regretted the Pretoria regime's attitude and its disrespect for agreements it has entered into, as well as the policy followed by the United States, which encourages South Africa to train and give military aid to the leader of the puppet bands.

Before the press conference, the Angolan diplomat met with the African group at the OAU head office in New York to prepare a strategy of protest against the visit to the United States of the traitor Savimbi.

Savimbi Visit to U.S.

MB301322 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

["Exclusive interview" with Elisio de Figueiredo, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, by Carlos Santos in New York on 29 January — recorded]

[Text] [Santos] Mr Ambassador, as you know, the chairman of UNITA is here in the United States. What is the Angolan Government's reaction to the presence of Savimbi here in the United States?

[Figueiredo] Well, I would like to say before anything else that the Angolan Government obviously finds the attitude of the U.S. Government — at least the attitude of the members of this administration — strange. It is difficult to understand that they should invite this bandit, a renegade who is paid and protected by the racist South African regime. It is evident that the African group in the United Nations condemns this. It has already condemned Savimbi's visit as the sole objective of [words indistinct] is to decide on certain financial and military support from the United States, which, at the moment, seems to be collborating very closely with the apartheid regime of South Africa. Thus, I would also like to say that despite the (?type of) aid that the U.S. conservative forces seek to give this UNITA renegade, who is a puppet paid by the apartheid regime, I can guarantee you that the Angolan people are determined to defend their country's territorial integrity. The Angolans and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos are ready to defend our sovereignty and therefore we condemn yet again this type of aid and this bandit's visit to the United States.

Further Comment on Savimbi's Visit to U.S.

International Condemnation

MB300547 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The international community has already begun to condemn the ongoing visit by Jonas Savimbi to the United States. When receiving the Angolan ambassador to Gabon in Libreville, Gabonese President Omar Bongo expressed his concern with regard to the deterioration of the situation in southern Africa and blamed the United States and South Africa. President Omar Bongo added that the increasing assistance that the U.S. Administration intends to provide to the South African regime and UNITA was very disturbing. Duff Roblin, a Canadian senator who is leading his country's delegation to the SADCC meeting in Harare, revealed that Canada would undertake all efforts in order to strengthen diplomatic ties with Angola and counter Reagan's policy of support for the Angolan puppets in their banditry acts. The Canadian senator said that Canada condemned the linkage [preceeding word in English] policy according to which the United States tries to link the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia.

Visit Part of 'Blackmail'

MB291245 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, the renowned loyal servant of the racist South African regime and chief of the UNITA puppet and criminal gang, yesterday began a prolonged visit to the United States at a time when the Reagan administration is still mourning the tragic failure of its space program due to the explosion of the *Challenger* spacecraft. Despite all appeals for reason, the President of the United States and his administration are ready to receive Savimbi with a view to granting substantial aid to the armed bandits who operate in Angola in the pay of Pretoria. These bandits are responsible for countless crimes against defenseless people and monstrous sabotage against economic targets.

The U.S. press disclosed that during the visit by the gang leader, President Ronald Reagan will announce the granting of $15 million to the Angolan terrorists. According to the same sources, the puppets are expected to receive a variety of arms, such as antiaircraft and antitank weapons, from the United States.

In a statement in which blackmail is more than evident, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker is cited by AFP as having stated that Savimbi's visit to the United States will undoubtedly be interpreted as a signal by the Angolan authorities. In order for it to be more efficient, Chester Crocker added in a threatening manner, diplomacy requires the possibility of exerting pressure and the United States has various options. It is more than clear that with this visit by Savimbi, the Reagan administration seeks to play a powerful trump card of threats and blackmail against the legitimate and sovereign Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

At a press conference, Ambassador Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan representative to the United Nations, yesterday strongly ciriticized this new dangerous move of U.S. diplomacy, by warning the United States about the consequences of granting aid to the armed bandits. On that occasion, Elisio de Figueiredo reiterated the continuing willingness of our government for dialogue with the United States on the basis of constructive proposals. The Angolan diplomat also stressed that Washington, in granting aid to the Angolan bandits, will become an ally of apartheid and aggravate tension in southern Africa.

Reagan-Savimbi Meeting

MB301330 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] At the White House in Washington today, Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, is scheduled to receive the greatest exponent of terrorism in Angola, the renagade Jonas Savimbi, who is an instrument of the racist South African regime at the full service of Pretoria's aggressive strategy in the southern region of our continent, where our country is one of its most outstanding targets.

Savimbi, who, yesterday, on the second day of his visit to Washington, was received in audience by George Shultz, the American secretary of state, and Caspar Weinberger, the secretary of defense, will today kneel before President Ronald Reagan. Well, he has always adopted that posture before those in the West who give him the crumbs that he needs for his and his criminal gang's survival. We have not decided yet if Savimbi's visit and the military and other aid that the U.S. Government is ready to grant him must be considered as a form of pressure or as a declaration of war by a great power like the United States against the Angolan people, a weak and developing people.

On this issue, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that come what may, the Angolan people are independent and sovereign and will not abandon the rights and principles that dictate their foreign policy. In the case of further aggression, Angola will ask for more aid from the international community, particularly from its traditional friends like Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries for the defense of its independence and territorial integrity. Against all threats and blackmail, our answer is clear. Among all the options that the United States has to impose its diplomatic solutions, our resolution is unique and unchangeable. The moral and material responsibility for the worsening of the military situation and the disastrous consequences of war will fall upon those forces that support the apartheid regime and the puppet armed gangs with material and financial aid. Our desire, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out, is to reach a just and lasting peace that will satisfy the interests and concerns of the Angolan people and the interests of the oppressed Namibian people through the implementation of Resolution 435.

FAPLA Kills 20 UNITA 'Bandits' in 7th Region

MB290638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Another 20 UNITA bandits were killed by FAPLA fighters stationed in the 7th military region. Following clashes in various municipalities of Benguela Province, our forces also captured a large quantity of war materiel of western origin and freed over 60 civilians who were forced to live with UNITA lackeys.

UNITA Reports 6 Cubans, 87 FAPLA-Troops Killed

MB211437 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 27 (KUP) — The intensity of UNITA operations on various fronts against MPLA targets, the geographic diversification and size of the areas where the guerrillas operate, as well as the decline of the MPLA forces in view of the defeats inflicted on them since the end of last year can be measured by the results attained in military operations against the forces of the MPLA regime, which is backed by Soviets and Cubans. According to a war communique recently issued by the UNITA chief of the general staff, 6 Cubans and 87 FAPLA troops were killed in a matter of 2 days in January. A total of 7 FAPLA troops, 50 weapons, 9 vehicles, 2 communication instruments, and 23,700 rounds of ammunition were captured and 2 BTR's destroyed. The operations were carried out in 4 of the country's 16 provinces; namely, Cuanza Norte, Lunda, Moxico, and Bie.

The communique added that UNITA suffered five killed, two injured, and three missing.

BOTSWANA

Masire Invites RSA To Point Out ANC Bases

MB291219 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has left open his invitation to the South African Government to come and point out alleged ANC bases which South Africa claims are in Botswana. Talking to a South African journalist yesterday in Gaborone, Dr Masire gave the assurance that if South Africa could provide the Botswana Government with such information, appropriate action will be taken.

President Masire's statement comes in the aftermath of renewed threats of invasion from South Africa after charges that ANC guerrillas used Botswana territory for attacks into that country. Dr Masire said in dealing with South Africa, Botswana follows the maxim that relations with any country have to be managed with understanding and sensitivity. Botswana will continue, said President Masire, to work toward improving relations with South Africa. The major obstacle toward this end was South Africa's reluctance to compensate Botswana for its attack on Gaborone in June last year.

President Masire said that Botswana had done all it could to assure South Africa that refugees have to observe the country's laws. He said Botswana's policy, to which the country is irrevocably committed, was not to allow its territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks against South Africa.

For as long as there were refugees entering Botswana from South Africa, said Dr Masire, Botswana will be obliged to give them asylum because they were a moral and international obligation. Botswana will also continue to require refugees to adhere strictly to their condition of stay under the Geneva convention.

The future was not bright, he said, as the situation in South Africa had deteriorated since last year. Dr Masire said he was pleased that in spite of this there have been no refugees coming in. President Masire said Botswana will not interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa.

He said the South African president, P.W. Botha, should, as head of state, consult the people of South Africa and govern with their consent as was the case in Botswana. He said if President Botha continued to rule without a mandate from the majority of South Africans, he should expect the majority to continue to resist his government.

LESOTHO

International, Domestic Flights To Resume 31 Jan

MB301227 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Lesotho Airways Corporation has announced that all domestic and international flights will again operate from Moshoeshoe I International Airport as from Friday 31 January 1986. The corporation further mentioned that the usual passegner bus service to the airport will resume operation according to the old schedule.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Announces Changes in Top Leadership

MB301020 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1018 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 30, SAPA — SWAPO of Namibia has announced several changes in its top leadership structure.

According to a telexed statement received in Windhoek today, the organisation's Politburo met at its provisional headquarters in Luanda last week to review the SWA/Namibian situation and decide on a programme of action for the coming year on the politcal, diplomatic and military fronts.

In the Politburo reshuffle, SWAPO's foreign relations secretary, Mr Peter Mweshihange, becomes the new secretary of defence, which is a key position in SWAPO with responsibility for its military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

Mr Mweshihange fills the vacancy left by Mr Peter Nanyemba who died in a car accident in Angola in 1983.

Mr Richard Kapelwa, who acted as secretary for defence after Mr Manyemba's death, has been appointed as personal adviser to SWAPO's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The organisation's long-time permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, has been recalled to become secretary of foreign affairs.

He is replaced in New York by Mr Helmuth Angula, who represented SWAPO in Cuba and the Caribbean.

Mr Angula is succeeded in Havana by Mr Peter Tsheehama, a senior plan commander and a former SWAPO representative in Zambia.

The organisation's new secretary of its youth council is Mr Timothy Hishongua, who represented SWAPO in Australia and New Zealand.

SWAPO's new Austral-Asian representative is Mr Joel Kaapanda, who has been a long-time member of the organisation.

The statement said SWAPO's Politburo rejected attempts to persuade SWAPO to enter into negotiations with the SWA-/Namibian transitional government, which it described as "South African stooges" who were not in control of the territory.

It noted that the United States assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, had produced no new ideas in his latest diplomatic shuttle to secure SWA/Namibian independence.

The statement said 1986 had been declared "the year of general mobilisation and decisive action for final victory" by SWAPO in SWA/Namibia.

Judgement Reserved in Case of Four Detainees

MB291106 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1044 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 29, SAPA — Judgment was reserved in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on an urgent application for the release of four detainees held in terms of security proclamation AG 9 in SWA/Namibia.

The proclamation provides for detention without trial.

The application was brought by Mr John Akweenda, against the cabinet of the SWA/Namibian transitional government and the chief of security police in the territory, Brig Thomas Thomasse.

The application requests the court to order the release of Mr Akweenda's two brothers, Mr Thomas Akweenda and Mr Martin Akweenda; a cousin, Mr Absolom Linus; and a brother-in-law, Mr Andreas Immanuel.

According to sworn statements, the detainees were taken into custody in August and September last year.

Brig Thomasse said that in sworn statements by the detainees to the police it appeared some of them had been members of a SWAPO insurgency group responsible for a series of bomb blasts and other acts of sabotage throughout SWA/Namibia.

Some of them were connected to a cache of 350kg of explosives uncovered by police in Katutura township outside Windhoek last year, he said.

The present chairman of the transitional cabinet, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, said in a sworn statement Mr Immanuel had been released last Friday.

The others were being held in custody to give evidence in forthcoming trials, Brig Thomasse said.

Counsel for the applicant, Mr Ian Farlam, SC [senior council], submitted that proclamation AG 9 was in conflict with the charter of fundamental rights and basic principles contained in the South African state president's proclamation R101.

The proclamation instituted the SWA/Namibian transitional government last June 17.

Mr Farlam said a principle of the charter was that no-one should be held in detention without a proper trial.

He said proclamation AG 9 should be regarded as unconstitutional.

SOUTH AFRICA

Home Minister Announces Pass Books To Be Scrapped

MB301008 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] There has been an easing in pass law restrictions and, as Mike Robertson reports, pass books are to be scapped in the future.

[Robertson] Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has disclosed that the act which introduced reference books, as we now know them, and made the carrying of passes compulsory, is to be scrapped. Pass books, as well as books of life, would be replaced by a uniform identity document. In future people of all races would have to carry on them the new books, which would contain their fingerprints. But if they were found without one, they would not be committing an criminal offense. Instead, they would be fined in the same way as if they had committed a minor traffic violation.

Stoffel Botha Comments

MB301223 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1207 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — The notorious pass laws controlling reference books for blacks may be scrapped during this session of Parliament.

In its place, if a government proposal is adopted, will come a uniform identity document for every permanent resident of South Africa, regardless of race.

Broad details of the legislation have been confirmed in an interview with the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Outlining his department's legislation programme for the year, Mr Botha said draft legislation scrapping the existing "dompas" [pass book] system and replacing it with the new universal ID would be referred to the parliamentary standing committee early in the session.

Draft legislation now before the state law advisers would make it compulsory for everyone to carry their ID at all times.

The government hopes to move away from the system in which hundreds-of-thousands of people are prosecuted each year for failing to carry their passes or for being in urban areas illegally.

The issuing of new ID's is likely to involve the fingerprinting the whole population.

Proposed Changes Criticized

MB301145 Umtata Capital Radio in English
110 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts]The South African Government has announced it is to change the pass laws.

But the changes outlined by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha have already met with criticism from two of the country's pass law experts. Carmel Rickard has more.

[Rickard]Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash has warned of chaos if the governemnt tries to give everyone a new uniform book. It will also be astronomically expensive. She predicted widespread reaction against the idea of everyone being fingerprinted for this document. Director of Durban's Legal Resources Center, (Chris Nicholson), predicted the new system would make no difference to black people. He said police would stop only blacks to ask for their identity books, and since most black people would be unable to pay the fine for not carrying their books, many would still end up in jail. Both experts said that as long as the influx control system was untouched, it would make no difference to black people, whether they carried proof that they were legally in a white area in a pass book, or in a book of life identical to those carried by whites.

Stoffel Botha Rules Out Action Against Tutu

MB291252 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1251 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — The government is not considering any action against Bishop Desmond Tutu following the Anglican leader's recent statements in America, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, says.

Mr Botha, who has the authority to deny or withdraw a passport if he considers the holder may not be travelling abroad in the country's interests, said that in the first place he had not seen the particulars of everything the bishop said in the U.S.

But he had no intention of taking action such as the withdrawal of the bishop's passport.

"It would appear to me, from reports I have seen, that Bishop Tutu has made some rash and foolish statements. It is my impression that he will not be explaining these statements to his diocese and perhaps even to his political friends.

"In any event, I think Bishop Tutu's remarks were of such a nature that all reasonable South Africans will find them totally unacceptable.

"I believe the public will respond suitably to the bishop. He has most certainly dented his reputation as a man of the cloth," Mr Botha said.

Far from talk of seizing the bishop's passport, as has been speculated the authorities might be tempted to do, some government men are saying how pleased they are that the bishop's travel document, which expired at the end of last year, was renewed.

Le Grange: Time 'Not Ripe' for Lifting Emergency

MB291428 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — The time was not yet ripe for the state of emergency in the western Cape to be lifted, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

In an interview with the *ARGUS* in Cape Town on the eve of the opening of Parliament, he said:

"The whole situation regarding the state of emergency is being monitored and we are pretty well informed. The lifting of the state of emergency will be considered in the final analysis by the state president and the State Security Council.

"When it is clear that law and order is being maintainted, it will be considered.

"That time hasn't arrived yet."

Asked whether the state of emergency would assist the security forces in combating the ANC and thwarting its recently announced aim to hit soft targets, Mr le Grange said: "There was very little new in that statement.

"I don't think it was such a change in policy and it will not cause us any new concern."

He said it was "pathetic" to see Mr Oliver Tambo (ANC president) "hiding" behind the argument that "over zealous cadres of the ANC" might attack soft targets.

Asked whether the withdrawal of the police from border duties was because of the internal security situation, Mr le Grange said: "It was a contributing factor but they (the withdrawn men) will be involved in all police duties."

Questioned about the appointment of municipal policemen in black townships and whether this indicated that the police were no longer able to perform their normal duties in those areas, Mr le Grange said this was definitely not the case.

The municipal police would not act as substitutes for the police force although they could be involved in the maintenance of law and order.

He said there was no shortage of applications for posts in the police force even with the increased level of recruitment.

Mr le Grange said that the proposal to amalgamate the railway police force with the police force had nothing to do with the proposal to increase the size of the police to 87,000 men and women.

He said negotiations were taking place "with a view to incorporation the railway police in the SAP," but could not say when a decision would be made.

Display of Political Viewpoints Banned in Cape Town

MB291256 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1255 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — Police have banned the display of any political viewpoint in Cape Town from tomorrow to February 15 in terms of a sweeping order issued today under emergency regulations.

The order will immediately affect thousands of people with bumper stickers, T-shirts and lapel badges with political slogans.

The ban was ordered by the divisional commissioner of police, Brig Chris Swart, and is effective in Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon's Town, Cape Town and Wynberg.

In terms of the prohibition, no person may "place, affix, display or distribute any placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object on or in which any viewpoint of a political nature or in relation to any system of government or constititutional policy is expressed, advocated or propogated."

A spokesman for Brig Swart said the ban did not apply to newspapers.

Slabbert Criticizes Ban

MB291926 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has sharply criticized the government's ban on political viewpoints in Cape Town. Earlier today, a ban was imposed on all forms of political expression including the display of placards, banners, stickers, pamphlets, badges, and clothing for 2 weeks. However, newspapers are exempted from the prohibition which is in terms of the emergency regulations.

[Begin recording] [Slabbert] It is always difficult for me to imagine that the government can come up with anything that makes us look more ridiculous than we are, but they have certainly succeeded again this time. [Words indistinct] the ban is obviously issued to coincide with the opening of Parliament and with a no-confidence debate, and if ever there is a time when one would expect political headlines and slogans to be fashionable, it would be when the state president has to open parliament and parliament has to (?lead in the) no-confidence debate.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think it will affect your party's activities at all?

[Slabbert] Well, I certainly am not going to bother about it. [End recording]

Ban Termed 'Ridiculous'

MB300755 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0735 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — The sweeping police ban on public demonstration in greater Cape Town was slammed today as "absurd and ridiculous" and a "horrifying" reflection of the government's fear of even silent opposition.

Police were expected to issue a "clarifying" statement later today to try to explain the intention and extent of the loosely worded prohibition on display of "any viewpoint of a political nature" from today until February 15.

The order bans public display of political slogans on any "placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object."

It is believed it was aimed at pickets planned to coincide with the opening of Parliament tomorrow, which had been approved by the City Council.

Police would not comment formally early today, but a spokesman agreed that it should not be necessary to use the ban — issued by Police Divisional Commissioner Brigadier Chris Swart yesterday in terms of emergency powers — to prohibit other forms of demonstration already proscribed by law.

Contravention of the banning order can carry a fine of up to R20,000 or 10 years? imprisonment.

The Black Sash had municipal permission to stage its traditional opening-of-Parliament picket throughout Cape Town tomorrow, western Cape Chairwoman Mrs Mary Burton said today.

It was "absolutely horrifying" that the government should feel threatened by people voicing opposition in a peaceful, leagal way.

She said the action would cause "a great deal of anger," especially among people denied real channels through which to express it.

"I do not think the ban was aimed at us although a notice was served at our offices. Perhaps the government feared a cumulative protest by a number of organisations on the eve of new reforms being introduced in Parliament," she said.

"It is counter-productive. That sort of demonstration allows people to let off steam and express their views without resorting to any form of violence," she said.

Progressive Federal Party [PFT] leader Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert said the ban was "one of the most provocative things" possible under present circumstances.

He said the "absurd and ridiculous" order was "an invitation to civil disobedience."

"Do they really intend to arrest every person who has a bumper sticker or a T-shirt displayed? One would have thought that the police would be trying to reduce their workload rather than increase it.

"We must be one of the few countries in the world that pretends to have a parliamentary democracy where visual protest is banned by decree by a policeman when the head of state is due to make a crucial speech and the no-confidence debate in Parliament is about to begin."

Two other PFP MP's, Mr Tian Van der Merwe of Green Point and Mr Phillip Myburgh of Wynbert, said they would arrive at Parliament tomorrow with new Apartheid Is the Emergency stickers on their car bumpers.

"The incompetence which lies being the ban is astounding," said western Cape chairman of the the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), Mr Nic Borain.

"The government has now closed off the very last legal channel of resistance. All meetings are banned. What is left to people who want to oppose the government legally and peacefully?"

The ban is effective in the magisterial districts of Belville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon's Town, Cape Town and Goodwood.

Government Withdraws Ban

MB300824 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0822 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — A spokesman for the minister of law and order said this morning the ban on the display of political viewpoints on T-shirts and stickers, among other items, had been withdrawn. A fuller statement is expected later.

Le Grange on Ban Lifting

MB301000 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0956 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today lifted the day-old ban on the visual display of political viewpoints but warned that he would not hesitate to take action against public demonstrations and protests for the next two weeks.

In a statement released today, Mr le Grange said the ban was originally imposed to prevent gatherings which would threaten the maintenance of public order but it had been decided to lift it "after discussions." He did not say with whom discussions had been held.

The two week ban on political placards, banners, posters, pamphlets and T-shirts was due to come into force in six magisterial districts in the Cape Peninsula today.

Mr le Grange said the purpose of the ban was to prevent gatherings which would threaten or impede public order. He added that the police would not hesitate to act in terms of existing laws if any public demonstrations or protests held in the Cape Peninsula between today and February 15 threatened public order.

The ban, which was imposed in terms of the emergency regulations by the divisional commissioner for western Cape, Brig Chris Swart, raised a storm of protest from the Progressive Federal Party, and the party's leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, described it as "probably the most absurd and ridiculous instruction ever issued by the governemnt."

Le Grange 'Attack' on Detainee Group Condemned

MB281926 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1855 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SAPA — The Cape Town-based Friends and Families of Detainees organisation has condemned what it says is a "unjustified attack" by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, on the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC].

The organisation said in a statement in Cape Town that all detainees support groups were mandated to comment on, and to criticise, state actions concerning detainees.

"Also, we reserve the right to inform the community of the truth and to publicise the injustice of detention without trial. Finally it must not be forgotten that (Mr) le Grange himself misinformed the public when he denied that children were being held in detention."

19 Released From Detention Under Emergency Laws

MB291348 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1339 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — Nineteen people from Worcester and Zwelethemba were released today from detention under the state of emergency regulations.

They included a 29 year-old woman, Miss Anne Murray, who was held for more than 90 days.

Miss Murray, who was detained on October 26, spent the last 14 days in solitary confinement "because I was the only female detainee from the Boland left at Pollsmoor Prison. But I coped by not losing hope of being released."

Miss Murray, a teacher at Esselen Park Primary School, does not belong to any political organisation.

Two other teachers, Mr Chris Visagie and Mr Johnny Lucas, were also released.

Talks on Natal Faction Fighting Postponed

MB301032 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Urgent talks on faction fighting in Natal have been postponed until tomorrow. The postponement has been announced by Transkei minister of foreign affairs, (Mthutuzeli) Lijabe. Mr Lijabe said Transkei insisted that the Governments of South Africa and KwaZulu meet Transkei representatives to discuss the faction fighting on the south coast that has killed 112 people since Christmas. Mr Lijabe has added that he no statistics on Pondos fleeing into Transkei to get away from the recent fighting in southern Natal. He says he hopes the matter will be resolved at the talks in Durban tomorrow, but he has given no reason for the putting forward of the meeting which was due today.

Soweto Parents Committee Comments on Schools

Lack of State Cooperation

MB291737 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1733 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 29, SAPA — Members of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] are concerned that they are not receiving the cooperation of state authorities to ensure that black schools carry out their normal activities without interference by hooligans.

At a press conference in Johannesburg today the Reverend Molefe Tsele, an SPCC spokesman, said his organisation was not getting cooperation from the police to help maintain order in Soweto schools.

He said Mr Sam de Beer, the deputy minister of the Deaprtment of Education and Cooperation, under which the Department of Education and Training falls, had not objected to a mass public meeting being held in Soweto by the SPCC at the weekend to persuade parents to encourage children to go to school yesterday.

However, police had refused permission for the meeting to be held, he said.

"Bands of stone-throwing youths travelling in a panel van disrupted classes in some schools in Soweto today, a situation which could have been averted had we held the weekend meeting with parents," Mr Tsele said.

He said school attendance in Diepkloof Township, also in Soweto, was normal because parents of the township had held a meeting with their youths before schools reopened.

"This is happening in an area which was a 'no-go area' during last year's riots," he added.

"We are at present unable to identify the youths who are disrupting classes in Soweto schools because we have no direct contact with students and parents who could help us identify them."

He said this could be done if a mass meeting could be held with parents to get their children to identify the troublemakers.

The press conference was told that from yesterday — the day schools reopened — student leaders had been detained countrywide in former riot-torn areas.

Mr Tsele said the SPCC was satisfied that the present disruption of classes was being done by non-schoolgoing youths.

Amongst schools affected by the disruption of classes in Soweto today were: Leofentse High School, a girls' school where attendance had dropped from 80 percent yesterday to 30 per cent today because of threats to pupils, Orland and Orlando West High Schools, where teachers were threatened with assault for conducting classes, and students forcibly ordered to go home, and at St John's Bersham Higher Primary School in Orlando, where one pupil's books were burned.

The SPCC is planning to form a national body to enable it to monitor situations in black schools countrywide.

'Relief' at Attendance Rates

MB290722 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0705 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Jan 29, SAPA — The Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC) has expressed relief at the high attendance rates in most schools countrywide yesterday — 20 days after the DET's [Department of Education and Training] scheduled return date.

Most pupils heeded the deadline set by the SPCC for classes to resume and attendance rates were said to be encouraging.

Attendance in Soweto was exeptionally high, though at one school pupils stayed in the grounds and refused to enter classrooms.

An SPCC spokesman said he was also pleased with the number of children who had gone to school in the eastern and western Cape.

"We have been very encouraged by the number of children who went back to school and we hope a proper academic climate will be achieved for the new year," he said.

The SPCC sent a telex to several government departments on Monday, including the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, calling for police and the SADF to stay away from the schools.

Mr de Beer yesterday acknowledged receipt of the telex and said he was giving it "immediate attention."

Concern About 'Armed' Youths

MB291205 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 29, SAPA — The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) today expressed concern about bands of "heavily armed" youths disrupting the back-to-school move by black students in Soweto.

In various incident yesterday and today, gangs of youngsters, armed with pangas and sticks, tried to force students out of school premises and demanded that principals allow them to address pupils, a spokesman for the SPCC said.

In a statement to SAPA, the SPCC slammed the activities of these gangs saying: "Only agent provocateurs and political megalomaniacs can embark on such dangerous gimmicks."

It added: "All indications are that we are moving towards an era of normal schooling.

"The SPCC reiterates its position that students should return to classes. Principals and teachers are requested to state the position agreed between themselves, the parents and the students — namely that no unruly elements should be allowed to mislead and confuse the students."

"These people subvert the spirit of the Wits conference resolution by urging students to boycott classes, stopping teachers from their duties and generally villifying the SPCC," the statement said.

"The SPCC once more takes this opportunity to appeal to all individuals and organisations to realise the importance of education and its role in the process of our struggle.

"This is a national issue affecting communities and specifically the student in a variety of ways. No amount of opportunism and adventurism should be allowed to derail the student movement. Students must be vigilant against this pseudo-radicalism based on empty rhetoric and crass careerism.

"Some of the groupings show such political myopia that it is not surprising that they are not community based.

"Only agent provocateurs and political megalomaniacs can embark on such dangerous gimmicks. The students, parents and the entire community must see these individuals and groupings for what they are and reject them with contempt."

The statement urged principals and teachers to contact the SPCC in "case of need."

DET Denies Receiving Request From Cape Town Parents

MB272015 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1843 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 27, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training had received "no communication" from the Parents Action Committee [PAC] that said at the weekend that it was willing to meet the department on community grievances later this week.

Mr P.J. Scheepers, the department's local circuit inspector, said today that he had received neither a letter nor a telex message that the PAC, representing Cape Town's black townships, said it had sent off last week.

The PAC requested a meeting with Mr Scheepers or any official representing the department on either Thursday or Friday. "We have in the past communicated with them and the director-general has replied to them, they are fully informed about the department's view," Mr Scheepers said, adding that "they are welcome at my office."

He said the department was "anxious and optimistic" about a return to school tomorrow.

"We first want to see the pupils back to school before we look at their complaints, but some of their demands are not within our scope," he said.

Meanwhile a department spokesman said today that a "great deal" would be done to help black pupils start 1986 successfully.

He said the return of the pupils would be accompanied by an extensive programme of help and revision so that they could pass examinations "not concluded in 1985."

Mozambican Refugees To Get Identity Documents

MB300551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The chief minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, says the more than 14,000 Mozambican refugees in that country will definitely not be repatriated while fighting continues between RENAMO and Frelimo.

Professor Ntsanwisi said the refugees had all received identity documents, and added that the refugees would be settled near existing villages where they would be allocated ground for cultivation.

Amanzimtoti To Open Beaches to All Races

MB290636 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] One of Natal's largest holiday resorts, Amanzimtoti, is to open all its beachfront facilities to all races. Carmel Rickard reports.

[Rickard] The decision to open the beaches, pools, and other seaside facilties was taken last night by the Amanzimtoti council. It is expected to be a controversial issue, with many white residents both for and against the move. Desegregation was passed by only one vote, after a long and heated discussion. The coucil had commissioned an inquiry into its beachfront facilities and the need to improve and increase them, but last night's vote comes before the inquiry was completed. It followed an urgent report by the local town planner, who urged the council to make a decision about beach sharing immediately. One of the problems still being investigated is the need for extra beach guards, and the possibility of asking for financial support from the provincial administration.

Buthelezi To Reject Any Racially Divided Parliament

MB291622 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1621 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Ulundi, Jan 29, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today he and the vast majority of people would continue to reject any racially-divided parliament which included black MP's or cabinet ministers.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president told a former U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, and a party of businessmen — on a visit to Ulundi — that he could well believe this to be one of the "reform" moves the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would announce when opening Parliament on Friday.

It was a logical step for a government which refused to abandon racism in politics and which was faced with massive black rejection and massive international pressure.

But, he said, blacks would not accept a parliament in which the so-called "own affairs" of white South Africans included such things as final control over the civil service, the police and defence forces, the transportation system, fiscal policy and virtually everything else at national level "because they claim that 82 per cent of the land is the domain of their own decision-making."

There could be no really meaningful political change until the race classification laws were scrapped. Apartheid would survive in one form of another as long as a law existed which distinguished between people of different colour and assigned different political roles to them.

Chief Buthelezi said that the state president had so far been clearly incapable of assuming a true national leadership role. He leads the National Party to preserve the rights of whites in general and of Afrikaaners in particular.

Mr Botha had the historic opportunity of breaking racial barriers in politics and leading South Africa with a massive mandate from every section of the population, Chief Buthelezi said.

Instead he had pitted himself and his party against the majority of South Africans. Since 1948, the government and the national party had treated black South Africans as the enemy of the state.

The very considerable growth in violence used by the state to maintain apartheid had produced counter-violence, and there had been an upward spiralling of this violence which now needed to be broken.

But this would happen only when the South African Government started negotiating with the majority of the people — to arrive at a solution acceptable to all reasonable men and women in both black and white society.

While Mr Botha refused to lead the country into these negotiations, Chief Buthelezi said, the responsibility fell on black shoulders to keep the prospects of negotiation open. Without those prospects there would be even more violence, leaving everyone the loser.

White South Africans could not be battered into being democrats. Instead they would adopt scorched earth policies to face the scorched earth policies of those trying to bring about violent revolutionary change.

"Democracy in South Africa will only be established through the politics of negotiations," he said.

Ciskei Government Evicts Hundreds of Families

MB281818 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1806 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] King William's Town, Jan 28, SAPA — The Ciskei defence and police force today cordoned off the Kuni village where hundreds of families were being evicted by the Ciskei government. Their belongings were being loaded into government trucks and dumped at Needs Camp in the Kidds Beach area near East London.

Yesterday the Ciskei government appealed to the South African Government to act on the squatter issue as a matter of urgency.

A statement issued by the Ciskei Directorate of Communications said the situation in the Kidds Beach squatter settlement had reached "untenable proportions" and had become a matter of life and death to the legally appointed local authorities. Some of the evicted families were left next to the national road with nowhere to go.

The acting chief of the Khambashe tribal authority, Mr M. Goxami, reported to the Ciskei government that the Kidds Beach community was "totally unprepared to accept the tribal authority of its headmen or officials."

ANC Expulsion From Lesotho 'Setback' to USSR

MB281711 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] In Johannesburg, the director of research at the South African Institute of International Affairs, Dr (Sarah Pienaar), has stated that the Soviet Union has suffered a serious setback with expulsion of ANC members from Lesotho. However, the move does not spell out the end of Soviet aims in southern Africa and she believes Lesotho will remain an important Soviet listening post.

Dr (Pienaar), a well-known Sovietologist, says although Africa does not rate highly in Soviet foreign policy relations, she feels that an interesting situation has developed in Lesotho with the upgrading of the Soviet Embassy.

Addressing a meeting of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, she said the supply of arms to the Third World, including some of South Africa's neighbors, had resulted in a great drain of Soviet resources. She said she believed that for the next 5 years the new Soviet leadership's foreign policy would be distinguished by greater efficiency and less expansionism.

Paarl Man Sentenced to 7 Years for Terrorism

MB281307 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1207 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Paarl, Jan 28, SAPA — Singing broke out in the Paarl regional court today and freedom slogans were shouted after a man was found guilty of terrorism and sentenced to seven years in jail.

The magistrate, Mr J. Lemmer, ignored the interruptions.

Michael Mkhuseli Matakata, 23, of Mbakweni, Paarl, had pleaded not guilty.

The state had submitted that between March and December 1983 Matakata had undergone military training at Paarl or at Caxito training camp in Angola in the use of firearms, ammunition or explosives.

The hearing was in open court today. To protect state witnesses yesterday's hearing was held in camera.

Police Report Unrest Incidents for 29-30 Jan

29 Jan

MB291854 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1853 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 29, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report, issued by the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria:

"Sporadic incidients of unrest occurred since the 8am report today. Acts of violence were reported from the West Rand, northern and eastern Transvaal, Durban and the western Cape.

"At Gugulethu, near Cape Town, A seven-month-old black baby sustained serious head wounds and a black man was injured when a group of blacks stoned a bus.

"At Krugersdorp, on the West Rand, blacks gathered illegally and marched on the police station. They were dispersed by the police with sjamboks.

"Three black women were arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Munsieville, there were a number of illegal gatherings. In one such incident two black men and a woman were injured when the police fired birdshot to disperse the gathering. Four black men were arrested in another similar incident.

"At KwaNdebele, near Port Elizabeth, police fired birdshot at a group of blacks allegedly intimidating shoppers and commuters. One black man was fatally wounded while a second man was slightly wounded and arrested.

"At Wesselton, a black township near Ermelo, groups of blacks caused extensive damage when they set fire to a bus, caravan, tractor and a service station.

"In the latter incident a black man was wounded when the police fired birdshot to disperse the arsonists.

"Arsonists also damaged a delivery vehicle while stonethrowers damaged a vehicle belonging to a construction firm working in and providing work for blacks in the township.

"Sixteen blacks were arrested in connection with some of these incidents which seemingly were caused by one roaming group."

Ends report.

30 Jan

MB300622 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0612 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 30, SAPA — The police unrest report to 8 am follows:

"The following unrest incidents were reported during last night.

"At Soweto (Witwatersrand), a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"In the same area, a private home was stoned and extensively damaged by a large mob. A woman in the house was slightly injured. One of the stonethrowers, a woman, was injured when police dispersed the mob with pistol fire.

"At Sandbult, a black residential area near Burgersdorp in the South Western Cape, a mob stoned a railway policeman's private vehicle. The policeman dispersed his attackers with pistol fire, wounding a man. Shortly afterwards the same policeman's home was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"At Dan Pienaarville, Krugersdorp, a white area which borders on the black area Munziville, a petrol bomb was hurled at a private home, causing slight damage.

"At Munziville, a black man who was wounded in a confrontation with police on 1986/01/29 died this morning."

Ends report.

Arson Suspected at University of Western Cape

MB292004 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1937 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 29, SAPA — Police have opened an arson docket following a fire that swept through the University of the Western Cape's main hall where examinations were being written.

The blaze broke out about 11pm on Tuesday, destroying several desks, chairs and a section of the floor. Damage is estimated at R4,000.

Police believed the fire was started by piling paper in the centre of the hall.

The fire was extinguished by university security guards before it could cause further damage.

Press Reports, Comments on Current Issues

[Editorial report] **Government 'Implementation' Session**
Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 26 January reports on page 1 that the "government will give priority to the execution of at least some of the most important reforms announced" when Parliament meets this year. In National Party (NP) circles there is talk of an "implementation session." Three committees of the President's Council started work last week and the first full sitting will probably be held in the middle of February. Indications are that political debate will be dominated by the question of how to share power with blacks at the highest level.

President To Continue 'Orderly' Reform

In his column on page 16 Willem de Klerk asks "what is the stage president going to say at the opening of Parliament for 1986?" The answer is plain and simple: The state president is going to continue with reform in the style confirmed by government — orderly, systematically, and boldly.

U.S. Aid to UNITA Criticized

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 27 January says in an article on page 6 that "no matter how anticommunist South Africa is, the prospect of U.S. aid to UNITA cannot be welcomed." Southern Africa is not on Washington's priority list. The planned aid is not so big as to be a decisive fact. Russian reaction is that an agreement between the MPLA and UNITA is unacceptable and U.S. aid to UNITA can only increase the struggle and superpower meddling in the region.

Economy in 'Dangerous Stage'

In an article on page 8 it says "South Africa has reached a dangerous stage in its economy," and attempts should be made to curb inflation. The country has been experiencing this worrying downward trend for the past 5 years, it notes.

Good-Neighborliness Key to Cooperation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 January says in an editorial on page 10 that "South Africa's neighboring states are meeting in Harare to discuss economic independence from South Africa." The body responsible for the meeting is the SADCC. As expected, the Lesotho incident is cited as reason to gain economic independence from South Africa. It is ironic that South Africa's neighbors are blind to economic realities. Closer cooperation with South Africa will give them greater economic independence. Concluding, it says "if they want to take the Lesotho incident to heart, they should realize that there can be economic cooperation if they are prepared to practice good-neighborliness."

U.S. Banks Surprised at Seizure Allegations

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 28 January carries a front-page report by David Braun which says the New York Bureau of *THE STAR* says "United States bankers reacted today with 'utter disbelief' at South Africa newspaper reports that they had threatened to attach South African Government and private assets abroad." U.S. banks which hold a large share of the international loans "have a 'strong interest' in the repayment of the loans, according to one senior spokesman in New York."

Party Caucuses Plan 1986 Strategies

Braun reports on page 3 that this week's gathering of the NP caucus "is not expected to highlight party differences. MP's expect to be briefed on the latest security and foreign relations situations, and on the outline and contents" of President Botha's speech on Friday. The major thrust of the government's strategy in the no-confidence debate will be to accentuate divisions within the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and its "soft" stand on security and terrorism. The PFP caucus is expected to address recent conflicting views expressed by its members on the ANC. The Conservative Party (CP) caucus meeting will look at closer cooperation with the Herstigte Nasionale Party. "Party sources indicate that the CP's tactic in the no-confidence debate will show that the NP has lost control and the will to govern." Caucuses in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates are expected to focus on the education crisis and attempts at a coalition by the two major parties in the House of Delegates.

Clothing Industry Suffering

Sheryl Raine reports on page 4 that at least "eight Transvaal clothing factories failed to open after Christmas and several others face an uncertain future, according to the National Union of Clothing Workers of SA." About 40 factories in the Transvaal clothing injustry have closed down since January last year.

Integrated Town Council Blocked

Janine Simon reports in *THE STAR* on page 8 that Sandton City had petitioned the State President and Provincial and local authorities to have its Indian residential area, Marlboro Gardens, declared a ward of the town with representation on the town council. The matter was referred to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, who replied that "the council's proposals were not in accordance with Government policy."

Many Tired of Mob Rule

In an editorial on page 14 *THE STAR* notes: "Political and educational grievances have hardly diminished, but many youngsters and parents have grown weary of boycott and mob rule." The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) "and bodies like it are among the few that can reason with rebellious township youth." Even when the parents demands such things as the withdrawal of troops and the release of detainees, it is "crassly shortsighted" of the government to hamstring their activities.

Need to Forswear Violence

In a second editorial the newspaper notes that a large group of South Africans at a communal mass at the weekend "were willing to dump in a symbolic ashcan sjamboks, petrol bombs, teargas canisters, rubber bullets and knobkerries as a step to reconciliation. Peace will return when ordnary people want it enough."

Speech To Be 'Tone-Setter'

David Braun comments on page 14 that the word is out that President Botha's Parliament speech "will be more of a tone-setter than a grand announcement of major reforms. Mr Botha is expected to recapitulate on the reforms he announced last year and will almost certainly restate his Government's commitment to negotiations with people who have rejected violence." In short, Braun says, "most observers are not expecting anything dramatic."

No Plunge Foreseen for Rand

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 28 January carries a report by Harold Fridjhon on page 2 which says even if President Botha's address is seen as negative, the rand will not repeat its disastrous plunge. The reason, he says, is that the leads and lags situation is under control. "Exporters must take forward cover on their expected receipts within seven days of the shipping of their goods. This gives them very little margin to take any speculative positions. And importers no longer rush the market to by dollars; they are prepared to hold back just in case the rand is a little stronger tomorrow."

White Miner Security Discussed

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on page 3 that "elimination of the white mineworker is the chief subject at this week's annual congress of the rightwing Mineworkers' Union," according to an article in the union's official journal. The congress, which ended in Johannesburg Tuesday, was attended by about 80 delegates, and was closed to the press.

More ANC Talks in A Month

Sipho Ngcobo reports on page 4 that Jules Browde, convenor of the National Convention Movement, who held talks with ANC leaders last week, has said, "Because of the cordial atmosphere under which the discussions took place and the frankness of the ANC regarding the problems they had with the contents of our manifesto, I aim to hold further talks with the organisation. And this must be in a month's time."

BUSINESS DAY Foresees Rand Slide

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* comments: If P.W. Botha's Friday speech "does not measure up, especially to the expectations of our creditor bankers, the rand is bound to slide immediately, but hopefully not back to the levels of two months ago. In these circumstances the stabilising operations of the Reserve Bank should cushion a plunge, if only in the sense that it has less distance to fall."

Township Site Rent Cut

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 28 January reports on page 2: "Site rent at the new town of Ikangala in KwaNdebele has been drastically cut following extensive discussions between the KwaNdebele Government, the Ikangala Manangement Committee, the East Rand Development Board and the South African Government." The rent has been cut from R69 to R25 a month, effective 1 February. Site rent is separate from house rent.

Police Decry DPSC 'Smears'

Another article on page 2 reports that the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has said that the Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange has signed release forms for 21 Worcester detainees, but the Worcester branch of the security police had refused to release them. Asked to respond to the DPSC charge, "the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said: 'The DPSC and all its branches are political pressure groups carrying out a smear campaign against the Government. It sends false or twisted information into the world. It is the department's policy not to comment on any of their allegations.' "

New Transvaal Student Group

A report on page 4 says a new student organization, the Transvaal Students Congress [Trasco] was formed over the weekend, and has called the Department of Education and Training (DET) reaction to the education crisis in the country as one of " 'panic' and 'desperation.' " Spokesman Bushy Moses said: " 'We warn the homeland leaders and DET not to anger the students or their actions will be met with the necessary response.' " Transco is not affiliated to any organization, but is likely to affiliate with the United Democratic Front, he said.

KwaNdebele Organization Launched

Sello Rabothata reports on page 4 that the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Simon Skhosana, has given "wide powers and a free hand" to the executive council of the newly launched Mbhokoto organization, "which will look into the affairs of the Ndebele community." "The powers given to the 25 executive council members include: protecting the interests of the community; dealing with people who enforce boycotts in Kwandebele; solving problems between a preacher and his congregation; looking into problems affecting family life; dealing with any troublemaker who may be arrested. They can fetch such a person from the police and hit him." Skhosana was appointed president of the organization and Piet Ntuli, the homeland's minister of interior, was made vice president. All 25 member of the executive council were appointed by Skhosana.

SOWETAN on Tribalism

In its editorial on page 8 the *SOWETAN* comments on the bitter feud between Pondos and Zulus in Natal and says: "We might as well face the bitter truth. We are not much different from blacks in other parts of the continent in our tribal affiliations and differences." Blacks are suspicious of the divide and rule tactics of the state, "so we tend to range ourselves in a black unity that refuses to see itself in tribal terms." It adds: "The fact that we tend to hide behind an assumed sophistication will be our downfall in the end." Our tribalist tendencies are a "rather bleak indication of how we will behave in future."

Cape School Meeting

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 28 Janurary reports on page 4 that parents of pupils at Cape Town's South African College School will meet next month to consider "whether they should press for the school to be opened to all races. As a government school it is prevented by law from admitting pupils of other races, except in certain circumstances and then only with ministerial permission. It has only white students." The meeting is being called to test parental opinion, the article says.

CITIZEN Queries PFP

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says it would like to know "what kind of party the PFP is supposed to be." The landmine explosions and the Amanzimtoti horror do not seem to have put the PFP "on the side of those who regarded the ANC as a vicious, terrorist organisation." In fact, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's credo seems to be: "The bombs can go off but the talks must go on." "Dr Slabbert owes Parliament, the electorate, the families of the victims and the victims themselves — at least those who have survived at the cost of limb or health — an explanation of his overpowering desire to treat with the terrorists."

Cost of Living Doubles

Keith Abendroth reports on page 8 that "In less than six years South Africa's cost of living has more than doubled, and a grocery basket which in 1980 cost R100 now costs R205,70." According to figures from the Central Statistical Services, it was the first time the 200 mark for food had been topped. The cost of household servants had not quite doubled, and biggest increases were in housing, furniture, cleaning materials, and medical care.

NP Cites 'Accelerated' Reform

Brian Stuart reports on page 13 that the NP monthly mouthpiece, *THE NATIONALIST*, has said the "pace of reform in South Africa 'has accelerated beyond expectations,' and the State President will continue this process in the 1986 session of Parliament." The publication added, " 'The spirit of depression which typified discussions and news reports last year, are gradually giving way to a climate of confidence.' "

KaNgwane Loans

An article on page 23 says the South African Permanent Building Society has "decided to grant housing loans to KaNgwane residents, although the legislation which will guarantee the granting of such loans has not been passed by the Government." Consultations between representatives of the SA Perm and the KaNgwane government will be held this week to work out technical and procedural details of the scheme.

RSA Hurt by Lesotho Blockade

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 28 January says in an editorial on page 14: "What now, after Lesotho?" Certain quarters in South Africa have already called for punitive measures against other neighboring states. It says: "Before we get carried away we should judge the matter in its true perspective." The Lesotho episode has apparently caused more damage to South Africa than to that country, and many factors must be considered before punitive measures can be applied. "Above everyting else, South Africa must take its profitable foreign trade into consideration."

ANC Torn By Diplomatic, Violent Options

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 29 January says in its political column by Piet Muller on page 10: "The ANC is caught between the violent option and the diplomatic option." Evidence of this is its unwillingness to take responsibility for the Amanzimtoti bomb explosion. The ANC's "official" standpoint is that it does not know whether it was the work of one of its groups. Asked for comment on the Amanzimtoti incident the leader of the organization just laughed. ANC reaction to the incident shows clearly that the organization finds itself in a dilemma. Recently the ANC had scored various diplomatic victories, one of which was to be recognized as an alternative government-in-exile. But the ANC's increasing violence is no longer reconciliable with its hypocritical diplomatic appearance.

Johannesburg All-Race Committee Proposed

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 January reports on page 4 that a Progressive Federal Party (PFP) member of the Johannesburg City Council has presented a motion calling for an "all-race committee of public and private sectors to advise the council on changes necessary to create an acceptable society in modern Johannebsurg." "The Government had always looked to the city for a lead, quietly following where reform had succeeded, he said." He added that the 2-year delay in the opening of the central business district to all races was proof that the "Government was floundering."

Vlakfontein Squatters Escape Eviction

A report on page 5 notes that the eviction of 40 families squatting on a Vlakfontein farm has been suspended indefinitely. The chairman of the West Rand Administrtion Board, John Knoetze, said "the board would not 'throw these people out on the street'." Many of the squatters have lived on the farm all of their lives.

Irish Warned of Retalitory Boycott

THE STAR reports on page 8 that Denis Worral, RSA ambassador to Britain, has warned Ireland that if it bans the import of South Africa fruit, a retaliatory trade boycott could be mounted. "Trade with South Africa is heavily weighted in Ireland's favour, with exports in 1984, mainly high technology, worth almost R123 million."

Indian Dispute Based on Personalities

An alaysis on page 14 says: "Although hotly denied, it is hardly surprising that accusations are being made that personal ambition and position probably played a large part in the Solidarity-National People's Party moves toward coalition. The turbulent brief history of the House of Delegates has been dominated by these factors — with political principle and policy differences playing very little part in the alliances and grouping." It adds that even if the merger eventually takes place, it is "unlikely to make much difference to the effectiveness of the Indian House."

School Battle Not Won

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says the return to school by black pupils is a sign that unrest is on the wane in the townships and an indication that many people are simply "growing understandably tired of violence and mob rule. Of course, this does not diminish legitimate grievances on the part of the black community. Nor should the authorities mistake the return to relative calm as a signal that some kind of battle has been won."

Police Confirm Gang Rape Charges

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 29 January reports on page 1 that the West Rand police have confirmed that charges have been laid against seven members of the police force who allegedly gang-raped a Kagiso woman over the weekend. Police said they were investigating the matter and could not comment further.

Trial Witness Says Councillors Targets

Nkopane Makobane reports on page 2 that the unidentified "former ANC member" who is testifying in the treason trial of 22 persons in the Delmas Circuit Court, has said he was told after his ANC training that "community councillors had to be killed because they stood in the way of the struggle." He also said "hundreds of people had been killed by the organisation in training camps in Angola."

SOWETO March Reported

Another article on page 2 says, "A pupil is believed to have died and others are said to be injured when hundreds of students staged a march in Orlando, Soweto," Tuesday. There was "allegedly a confrontation between police and pupils who fled after police had taken action. The police public relations unit last night said it had not yet received any reports."

SPCC Called 'Legitimate' Representative

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says the fact that so many children heeded the call by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee [SPCC] to return to school Tuesday "should be a signal to those in authority that a voice from the legitimate representatives of the people carries weight." "The SPCC has done an excellent job. The Department of Education and Training is acting in a most sensible and adult fashion. With such parties co-operating to sort out what is clearly a problem affecting the entire country, we can only move forward."

CITIZEN Criticizes 'Arbitrary' Punishment

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 29 January comments in its editorial on page 6 on rumors that South African assets could be seized and says: "What nobody seems to emphasise is that international bankers and financial interests are not, nor can they be, the arbiters of domestic policies anywhere in the world. If they were, half the world would be plunged into a financial crisis and the international banking system would collapse. Thus South Africa should not be singled out for arbitrary punitive measures because of its domestic policies."

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Opens ACP-EEC Conference

MB290901 Mbabane Television Service in English
1815 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, has said Swaziland was proud to be associated with the partnership of the ACP [Africa, Carribean, Pacific] countries and the European Community. Officially opening the ACP-EEC joint assembly at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center this morning, Mr Mnisi said it was encouraging to note that one of the major objectives of the joint assembly was to examine the means whereby cooperation between the ACP states and the European Community can be strengthened.

[Begin Mnisi video — broadcast in progress]... discussed [words indistinct] and multiplies manifold where there is distrust, suspicion, lack of confidence among cooperating partners. With less bureaucracy we can achieve more. I could not agree more with Her Royal Highness Princess Anne's conclusion and exhortation on the occasion of her official opening of the constituent meeting of the ACP-EEC joint assembly held in Inverness in late September 1985, when she said, I quote, don't just talk aid, make it work, make it work, unquote.

Mr President, I have noted that one of the key issues on the agenda of this meeting is an exchange of views on the present situation in southern Africa. Mr President, let me assure you that Swaziland condemns in no uncertain terms any form of discrimination based on one's color of skin, sex, creed, or region. That is not our policy, Mr President. [applause] On that scenario, Mr President, Swaziland holds the view that peace cannot be kept by force. That is our view in this Kingdom. Peace cannot be kept by force. [applause] It can only be achieved by understanding. You try and resolve your problems and try and understand one another, then there will be everlasting peace.

We in Swaziland have been fortunate in having had the wise leadership of the late His Majesty King Sobhuza II, who always advocated the resolution of whatever problems by peaceful means. He always preached the gospel according to peace and human understanding. It is never said, Mr President, that through no choice of our own we find ourselves today in this troubled part of the African Continent. We never chose to be in this part of the world, but we find ourselves here, ladies and gentlemen, and I am sure you will bear with us. If we could help it we would go to other continents which have not yet been discovered by human nature. [as heard] But all the continents have been occupied so ours [as heard] is to stay here and try and resolve our problems like men. [End video].

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Calls for Sanctions Against RSA

MB301219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has opened the fifth consultative meeting of the Southern African Development Coordiantion Conference [SADCC] with a call for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. This report from Trevor Grundy in Harare.

[Grundy] Mr Mugabe told hundreds of delegates to the annual SADCC meeting in Harare that southern Africa needed an atmosphere of peace and calm in order to develp its full potential. Delegates attended the SADCC summit meeting from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, which is being held at the plush Sheraton Hotel in the capital city. Earlier this week it had been expected that Mr Mugabe would make a verbal broadside against the American policy of constructive engagement, but nothing of the kind happened. In his 20-minute speech, the Zimbabwean leader said that he is in favor of comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria, and accused that country of using bandits in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, as what he called an extension of its own armed forces.